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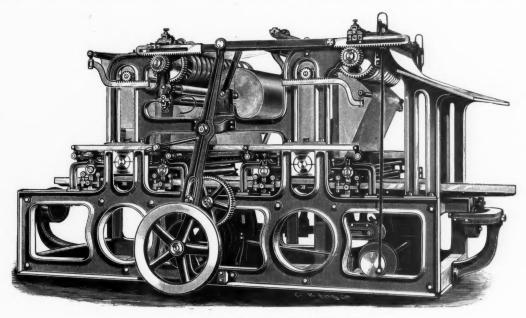
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### THE NEW PRINTING MACHINES.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS COMPANY AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

WHEN F. Koenig erected the first successful cylinder press in the office of the London *Times*, in 1814, he gave to the world the fundamental principles upon which future printing machines were to be constructed.

Among the names of those whose genius has produced the modern printing press, that of Joseph L. Cox, the inventor of the many wonderful printing machines now being introduced by the Duplex Printing Press Company, is destined to appear in the foremost rank. Mr. Cox's inventions are strikingly original. He does not seek and follow the paths trodden by others. In this respect he is unlike all press inventors which the United States has pro-



THE COX "DUPLEX" SHEET-PERFECTING PRESS.

As James Watt furnished the model for steam enginery, so Koenig gave to future improvers the basis upon which to develop the printing machinery of later years.

The superstructure which has been reared to meet the demands of the advancing printer is the product of many of the foremost mechanical minds of the present century; and the beautiful mechanisms which are employed in the printing offices of the world bear testimony to the wonderful skill which has been exercised in carrying forward the work whose foundations were laid by the German pioneer.

duced, if those two remarkable men, William Bullock and Andrew Campbell, be excepted. Mr. Cox has an advantage over other living workers in printer's tools in being a practical printer, who, therefore, knows the needs of the craft. He began his career as an inventor when only twenty years of age, and now, in his thirtieth year, he can boast as many mechanical triumphs as can others of twice his years and experience.

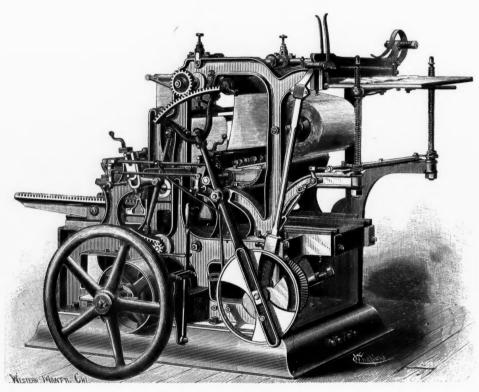
The Duplex Printing Press Company was organized in 1885, at Battle Creek, Michigan, solely for the purpose of

developing the inventions of Mr. Cox, and they at once provided facilities for the construction of his first newspaper press, called the "Duplex Sheet Perfecting Press."

The success of the "Duplex" press was assured from the beginning, and during the present year the demands upon the resources of the company have been such as to compel the extension of their manufacturing facilities, until now, instead of the ten men with which they began, in 1885, nearly three hundred men are employed upon their machinery in their Battle Creek and Providence works. Beginning with the original "Duplex," they have added new machines to their list until it is safe to say that they are now prepared to meet the wants of nearly all classes of printers. In this article are illustrated some

takes an impression direct from the type forms, which have only to be made up in the same manner as for drum-cylinder or two-revolution presses. Thus, the time and expense of stereotyping, or arranging turtles, which plans are absolutely necessary in all other perfecting presses, are saved.

PLAN OF OPERATION.— The fundamental principle of this press is, that an impression is obtained with each travel of the type bed. The cylinder is set type high by the impression screws, and does not rise and fall, but is geared direct to the type bed, and reverses with it. Thus an impression is produced every time the type passes under the cylinder, and two impressions to one of any other press, even with the beds moving at the same speed. Here it is plainly seen that it can easily perform double the work



THE COX PONY "DUPLEX" PRESS.

of their most important machines, including their fast web-perfecting stereotype press with combined book folder and stitching machine, their stop-cylinder "Art" press and their "Country" press and folder. For the benefit of those interested in all mechanical progress relating to the printer's art, we devote considerable space to a description of some of these new machines.

THE COX "DUPLEX" SHEET PERFECTING PRESS,

illustrated on preceding page, is constructed for doing both newspaper and book work in a manner that is laborsaving and speedy. It is a web-perfecting press, printing from a roll of paper by a system original and novel, and by a process much simpler and cheaper than has been heretofore discovered. Let it be understood that the press of any other machine with a single cylinder. In order to perfect, or *print on both sides* of the sheet before it leaves the press, the main frames are so constructed as to take in two cylinders and two beds. An impression is obtained from both forms each time the beds pass under the cylinder. The beds are strongly connected together, and in operation are virtually one, both operating in one set of ways and from one rack and star gear.

The above results are accomplished by an entirely new system of feeding paper, which has been invented by Mr. Cox. The paper, after leaving the roll, passes over and under various rollers, and then under the first cylinder, where one side is printed. From this cylinder the sheet is simply and ingeniously turned over, and is carried to and under the second cylinder, where the first

impression is backed. From this cylinder the sheet is passed upward to a set of delivery rolls, which, at proper intervals, turn the paper through to the knife, where the printed sheets are cut off with proper margins. The instant the sheet is cut, it is delivered to the bank or to the folder. This press may be operated in connection with either the Cox newspaper folder or the pamphlet folder and stitcher.

THE FOLDER is new in principle, speedy in effect, and is the only mechanical attachment ever put in combination with the printing press that will fold and bind books or pamphlets, and deliver them ready for covering.

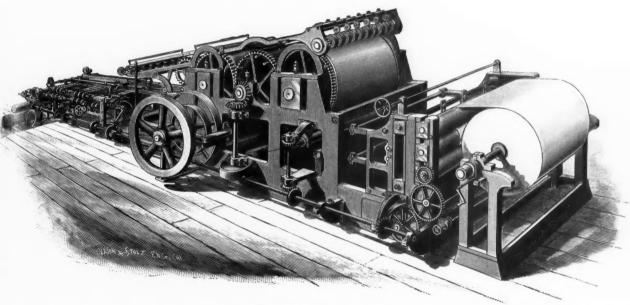
FOR ALMANAC WORK, no machine except the Cox Stereotype Press can compare with the "Duplex" for accuracy and the completeness of its work. Books coming from the folder are ready for covering and trimming, and as they are *stitched by wire* (not pasted) in their passage

time occupied in changing the feeding device to throw from one size to another is but a moment, this being the only piece of mechanism required to be adjusted in changing the size of the work.

### COX STEREOTYPE WEB-PERFECTING PRESS.

WITH PAMPHLET FOLDER AND STITCHING MACHINE.

In perfecting his stereotype machine, Mr. Cox has not lost sight of the great demand among provincial printers of daily newspapers for something simple and at a reasonable price. The above press, with Cox's newspaper folder, meets this demand. Country publishers cannot afford to pay \$12,000 to \$20,000 for a press, nor to hire the high-priced mechanics who are on the lists of the various manufacturers, waiting for the sale of a machine, with which they are promised the position of tender. Old and reliable workmen, in offices where simple mechanisms



COX STEREOTYPE WEB-PERFECTING PRESS.

through the machine, the almanac manufacturer can see the great advantage of this wonderful attachment.

Rolls of paper weighing from five hundred pounds to half a ton may be used in the press at one time. This is made possible by an invention of an entirely new device, known as the Cox Roll-Paper Governor, which works to perfection, and is the only reliable governor yet invented that will admit of the press running with a tight tension under all circumstances without breaking the paper—a result that must be obtained to secure a perfect register.

These presses are made in sizes from 17 by 20 to 41 by 60, with a speed per hour of from 2,000 to 5,000. Any of these presses will feed and print sheets of any desired length or width that will come within the dimensions of the bed; that is, a press 32 by 46 will print a one-sixth, one-fourth, one-half, or any other size, to 32 by 46, the same principle holding good with all other sizes. The

have been in use, are compelled to vacate the pressroom when the complicated web press is introduced. The invention of Mr. Cox enables the ordinary pressman to hold his position, as the most prominent feature of the Cox web-perfecting stereotype machine is the utter lack of complex movements. We do not think it an exaggeration to assert that a youth of ordinary intelligence, accustomed to operating a small job press, in a few hours could master every detail of this, the simplest of all presses.

In order that the reader may understand the points of excellence prominent in this machine, we cite a few:

THE SAVING IN LABOR.—Web-perfecting presses in general require from three to six men as attendants. The Cox press requires only one man and a stout boy; the man to act as pressman, the boy to help in taking away the printed and folded sheets, and to take care of the rollers. No person is needed at the roll of paper, none at the

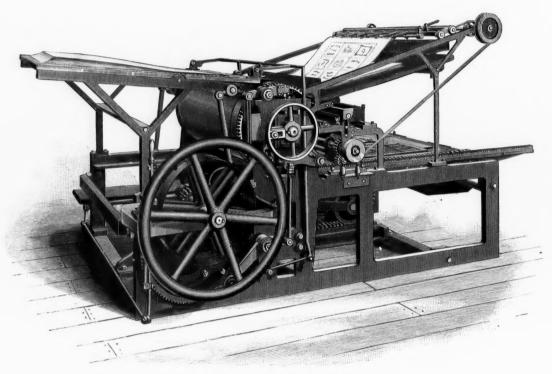
folder, none at the "brake," nor at the wetting machine, this being the only machine ever constructed that successfully wets its own paper in the original roll, without having to unwind and rewind from spool to spool.

WILL PRINT A SHEET OF ANY SIZE.—All web presses are limited to the size of the paper for which they are originally designed. A 7-column quarto machine will not print a folio or a quarto sheet of any other size. Unlike all other inventions of this kind, the Cox press will print (if made for 7-column quarto) 7-column quarto, 10-column folio, 6-column quarto, 9-column folio, 5-column quarto, 8-column folio, or any size of book or pamphlet. In order to change from a large size of paper or form to a smaller size, there is less adjustment to make than on an ordinary

high grades of work, such as tympan nippers, reel rods, etc. By these means blankets may be changed rapidly, and "hard packing" substituted, and vice versa.

Speed.—This machine being designed for a finer class of newspaper and book work, is, of necessity, slower in operation than machines designed solely for newspaper work; yet a speed can be obtained that is fully up to the wants of nine-tenths of the daily publications of the United States, and pasted, folded, and perfected sheets are guaranteed at the rate of from five thousand to six thousand an hour.

FOR ALMANAC WORK, or bookwork with long runs, the wonderful Cox Book Folder and Binder is attached. Several of these are running at the present time and giving



THE COX "ART" STOP-CYLINDER PRESS.

single or double cylinder press. This feature is invaluable to the printer, and places in his hands a tool with which he can accomplish what is impossible on any other perfecting machine.

DISTRIBUTION.—In order to adapt this invention to the wants of book printers as well as newspaper publishers, the manufacturers of the Cox press have secured a distribution of ink greater than was ever before introduced in a like machine. From fountain to form it has one hundred and fifty inches of distribution, against one hundred and forty-two on a stop-cylinder press manufactured for the finest illustrated work.

To Make Ready.—At all points the platen cylinders are accessible to the pressman, and with all the attachments usually accompanying cylinder presses designed for

the greatest satisfaction. The work leaves the press ready for covering.

### THE COX "ART" STOP-CYLINDER PRESS.

FOR FINE BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS AND CHROMATIC WORK.

We here give an illustration of the famous Cox "Art" press. Here Mr. Cox leaves the domain of sheet-perfecting presses, where he is now a recognized leader, and invades the territory of the most warlike race known in the realms of mechanical industry. In this, "the front of his offending," he shows a spirit of daring which is somewhat alarming to those who have been accustomed to look upon themselves as the rightful owners of the book and job producing fields. Mr. Cox has produced a remarkable machine for fine printing, and one that is

certain to take a front place in the market. First, because it presents itself as the highest type of the printing press; and, second, because it is simpler, and can be sold much lower than any machine having equal merit.

We append a few of the claims made for it:

DISTRIBUTION.—The Cox "Art" press has an entirely new ink-distributing device (not shown in the cut) for which patents have just been allowed. It consists of an inverted, curved, vibrating table, upon which a series of rotating rollers deposit and distribute the ink from the fountain roller, whence they also carry it to a drum revolving under angle rollers. A ductor roller carries the ink from this drum to a cylinder located centrally over the form rollers from which it is taken by intermediate and vibrating rollers to the form rollers. The advantages of this device are very great. It is very compact. As the speed of the rotating rollers and of the drum can be increased at pleasure, the amount of distribution is practi-

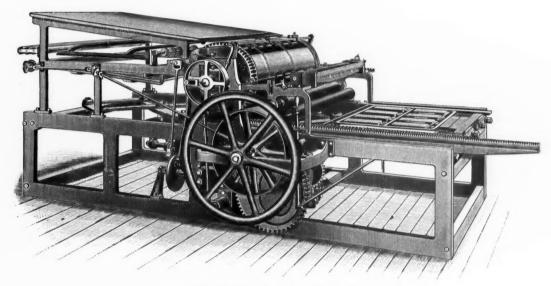
of the country newspaper. It is simple as the simplest, noiseless in operation and built in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.

It has either a front delivery for job or book work, or a folder for newspapers. It is a stop-cylinder press, capable of the finest work, and yet its simplicity is of the most marvelous nature, and it cannot fail to become the most popular press ever constructed for the art preservative of all arts.

### THE COX FOLDING MACHINERY.

Mr. Cox is the inventor of three of the most novel and effective folding machines which have been produced; all of which can either be attached to a printing machine or worked independently.

The first is the great Cox almanac and book folder. This machine will fold and stitch sixteen, thirty-two, sixty-four or 128 pages. It has a double delivery for sixteen and thirty-two pages, and single delivery for sixty-



THE COX COUNTRY PRESS AND FOLDER.

cally unlimited, and as the ink is delivered to the pair of form rollers farthest from the fountain at the same time and in the same quantity as to the pair nearest the fountain, it is laid upon the forms with perfect uniformity.

FRONT DELIVERY.—By far the most simple and most satisfactory known.

REGISTER.—Of the stop-cylinder system nothing need be said. Its registering qualities are absolutely perfect.

Its Strength is equal to that of any machine manufactured, and the best methods are employed in the distribution of iron and steel.

WORKMANSHIP and material are of a high grade.

Speed.—As fast as any machine of this class.

Operation.—Surprisingly noiseless, and simplicity itself under manipulation.

### THE COX COUNTRY PRESS AND FOLDER.

This machine is certainly an innovation on all recognized mechanisms heretofore employed in the production

four and 128 page work. It will run at a rate of speed equal to any web-perfecting press to which it may be attached, and by hand feeding is only limited by the power of the feeder to keep it supplied.

The second is the Cox newspaper folder for quartos or folios. Very accurate and fast! With the press or by hand.

The third is the Cox insetting folder. This machine will fold newspapers, books or pamphlets, and will inset supplements or pages either from the press or by hand. It can either be attached to the press or run independently.

The Duplex Printing Press Company are at this time filling an order of the Star Printing Company, of St. Louis, for eight of their presses, including two of the large stereotype almanac machines, with folders and stitchers, one largest size "Duplex" machine, with almanac folder and stitcher, one large single cylinder "Duplex," one stop-cylinder "Art" press, two stop-cylinder 2-roller presses, and a pony "Duplex."

The Star Printing Company, of St. Louis, have just erected, to accommodate this plant, a large and elegant four-story building on Fourth street, just below the Southern Hotel. The pressroom is one of the finest in the United States. It includes the entire basement and first story, excepting a small portion of the latter, utilized for a suite of elegant offices; is 28 feet from floor to ceiling, and has windows 15 feet in width by 13 feet in height, admitting a flood of light for the pressmen. The floor is solid granitoid, smooth, level and impervious to water, with the necessary pits, to accommodate the large "Duplex" machines, formed of the same material. This room contains all the above-mentioned machines, whose aggregate capacity is greater than that of several of the other largest offices of the city combined.

It also contains a large 100-horse power engine, elevator, dynamo, etc. The boiler is under the sidewalk, as is also the stereotyping room, paper storeroom, etc. In the second story is the composing room; on the third floor is the bindery, with all the latest improvements, while the fourth floor is devoted to stock, mailing room, etc.

The managing partner is Mr. George C. Hackstaff, well known to the fraternity as the founder of the first special

printers' journal, Hackstaff's Monthly.

We have given this extended account of the manufactures of the Duplex Printing Press Company because of the general interest they are exciting throughout the country. The company is composed of energetic men of ample means, and their work will be vigorously prosecuted. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the company, at Battle Creek, Michigan, or their general agent, R. P. Yorkston, No. 24, Beekman street, New York.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT -- Continued.

IN figuring the cost of stock, too much care cannot be I taken, as when a mistake occurs here it is likely to be a serious one. There is a great tendency on the part of printers to "guess" at the cost of stock used on small jobs. Now this is not safe in practice, for the habit of guessing in small matters will lead to guessing in large matters and a wrong guess may cause the loss of many dollars. The few minutes extra time required to arrive at accurate figures will not be time thrown away. The only safe way of conducting business is knowing without doubt just what you are doing and how much profit you are making on each transaction. To some it might appear that this would be a difficult matter. But it really is not so when once the mind is made up to accomplish it.

Certainly, in the matter of the cost of stock it is easy enough, provided you take the trouble to figure at all.

The following eight tables will be found of great service in figuring on the cost of stock used in small quantities, as they show at a glance the cost of any quantity of paper of any weight from eight to seventy pounds, and at any price from 6 to 20 cents a pound, rising by quarters of a cent.

TABLE I. Weight, 8 to 16 lbs. Price, 6c. to 123/4 c. per lb.

Weight -	8 1	b.	101	b.	12	lb.	141	b.	16 lb.		
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr	
6c	\$0.48	.03	\$0.60	.03	\$0.72	.04	\$0 84	.05	\$0.96	. 05	
61/4	0.50	.03	0.63	.04	0.75	.04	0.88	.05	1.00	. 05	
61/2	0.52	.03	0.65	.04	0.78	.04	0.91	.05	1.04	.06	
634	0.54	.03	0.68	.04	0.81	.05	0.95	.05	1.08	.06	
7	0.56	.03	0.70	.04	0.84	.05	0.98	.05	1.12	.06	
71/4	0.58	.03	0.73	.04	0.87	.05	1.02	.06	1.16	.06	
71/2	0.60	.03	0.75	.04	0.90	.05	1.05	.06	1.20	.06	
734	0.62	.04	0.78	.04	0.93	.05	1.09	.06	1.24	.07	
8	0.64	.04	0.80	.04	0 96	.05	1.12	.06	1.28	.07	
81/4	0.66	.04	0.83	.05	0 99	.05	1.16	.06	1.32	.07	
81/2	0.68	.04	0.85	.05	1.02	.06	1.19	.06	1.36	.07	
834	0 70	.04	0.88	.05	1.05	.06	1.23	.07	1.40	.07	
9	0.72	.04	0.90	.05	1.08	.06	1.26	.07	1.44	.08	
914	0.74	.04	0.93	.05	1.11	.06	1.30	.07	1.48	.08	
9½	0.76	.04	0.95	.05	1.14	.06	1.33	.07	1.52	. 08	
93/4	0.78	.04	0.98	.05	1.17	.06	1.37	.07	1.56	.08	
0	0.80	.04	1.00	.05	I.20	.06	1.40	07	1.60	.08	
101/4	0.82	.05	1.03	.06	1,23	.07	1.44	.08	1.64	.09	
101/2	0 84	.05	1.05	.06	1.26	.07	1.47	.08	1.68	.09	
1034	0.86	.05	1.08	.06	1.29	.07	1.51	.08	1.72	.09	
1	0.88	.05	1.10	.06	1.32	.07	1.54	.08	1.76	.09	
11/4	0.90	.05	1.13	.06	1.35	07	1.58	.08	1.80	.09	
11/2	0.92	.05	1.15	.06	1.38	.07	1.61	.09	1.84	. 10	
134	0.94	.05	1.18	.06	1.41	.08	1.65	.09	1.88	10	
2	0.96	.05	1.20	06	1.44	.08	1.68	09	1.92	10	
21/4	0.98	.05	1.23	.07	1.47	.08	1.72	.09	1.96	10	
21/2	1.00	.05	1.25	.07	1.50	.08	1.75	.09	2.00	10	
23/4	I.02	06	1.28	07	1.53	08	1.79	00	2.04	11	

TABLE II. Weight, 8 to 16 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c.

Weight -	8 1	b.	10	lb.	12 1	b.	14 1	b.	16 1	b.
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr
13c	\$1.04	.06	1.30	.07	1.56	.08	1.82	. IO	2 08	.11
131/4	1.06	.06	1.33	.07	1.59	.08	1.86		2.12	. 11
131/2	1.08	.06	1.35	.07	1.62	.09	1 89	. 10	2.16	. 11
1334	1.10	.06	1.38	.07	1.65	09	1.93	. IO	2.20	. 11
14	I 12	,06	1.40	.07	1.68	.09	1.96	. 10	2.24	. 12
141/4	1.14	.06	1.43	.08	1.71	.09	2.00	. IO	2.28	. I 2
141/2	1.16	.06	1.45	.08	1.74	.09	2.03	II.	2.32	. 12
1434	1.18	.06	1.48	,08	1.77	.09	2.07	.11	2.36	.12
15	1,20	.06	1.50	08	1.80	.09	2.10	.II	2.40	. 12
1514	1.22	.07	1.53	.08	1.83	.10	2.14	.II	2.44	.13
151/2	I.24	.07	1.55	.08	1.86	, IO	2.17	.II	2.48	. 13
534	1.26	.07	1.58	.08	1.89	. IO	2.21	.12	2.52	.13
6	1,28	.07	1.60	.08	1.92	.10	2.24	.12	2.56	-
614	1.30	.07	1.63	.09	1.95	. 10	2.28	.12	2.60	. 13
61/2	1.32	.07	1.65	.09	1.98	. IO	2.31	.12	2.64	.14
634	1.34	.07	1.68	.09	2.01	II.	2.35	.12	2.68	.14
7	1.36	.07	1.70	.09	2.04	. 11	2.38	.12	2.72	.14
714	1.38	.07	1.73	.09	2.07	. 11	2.42	.13	2.76	14
71/2	1.40	.07	1.75	.09	2.10	. 11	2.45	.13	2.80	14
734	1.42	.08	1.78	.09	2.13	. 11	2.49	.13	2.84	15
8	1.44	.08	1.80	.09	2.16	II.	2.52	.13	2.88	15
814	1.46	08	1.83	10	2.19	.11	2.56	13	2.92	15
81/2	1.48	.08	1.85	10	2.22	12	2.59	13	2.96	15
834	1.50		1.88	10	2.25	12	2.63		3.00	
9	1.52	11	1 90	10	2.28	12	2.66	- 11	3.04	-
9¼	1.54		1.93		2.31		2.70		3.08	
9½	1.56	14	1.95		2.34	- 1	2.73	4	3.12	
0	1.60	- 1	1.00		2.40		2.80		3.20	

TABLE III.
Weight, 18 to 26 lbs. Price, 6c. to 123/4 c. per lb.

Weight -	18 1	lb.	20 1	b.	22 1	b.	24 1	b.	26 lb.		
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr	
6c	\$1.08	.06	\$1.20	06	\$1.32	.07	\$1.44	.08	\$1.56	.08	
61/4	1.13	.06	1.25	.07	1.38	.07	1.50	.08	1.63	. 09	
61/2	1.17	06	1.30	.07	1.43	.08	1.56	.08	1.69	. 09	
634	I.22	.07	1.35	.07	1.49	.08	1.62	.09	1.76	. 09	
7	1.26	.07	1.40	.07	1.54	.08	1.68	.09	1.82	. 10	
71/4	1.31	.07	1.45	.08	1.60	.08	1.74	.09	1.89	, IC	
71/2	1.35	.07	1.50	.08	1.65	.09	1.80	.09	1.95	, IO	
734	1.40	.07	1.55	.08	1.71	.09	1.86	.IO	2.02	. II	
8	1.44	.08	1.60	.08	I 76	.09	1.92	. IO	2.08	, II	
814	1.49	.08	1.65	.09	1.82	. 10	1.98	. IO	2.15	, II	
81/2	1.53	.08	1.70	.09	1.87	. 10	2.04	II.	2.21	. 12	
834	1.58	.08	1.75	.09	1.93	. 10	2.10	II.	2.28	. 12	
9	1.62	.09	1.80	.09	1.98	. IO	2.16	II.	2.34	, I 2	
914	1.67	.09	1.85	. 10	2.04	II.	2.22	.12	2.41	. 13	
91/2	1.71	.09	1.90	. IO	2.09	.11	2.28	.12	2.47	.13	
934	1.76	.09	1.95	. IO	2.15	.11	2.34	.12	2.54	.13	
0	1.80	.09	2,00	OI.	2.20	.11	2.40	. 12	2.60	. 13	
01/4	1.85	. IO	2.05	II.	2.26	.12	2.46	.13	2.67	. 14	
01/2	1.89	oI.	2.10	II.	2.31	.12	2.52	.13	2.73	. 14	
03/4	1.94	. 10	2.15	II.	2.37	. 12	2.58	.13	2.80	. 14	
I	1.98	. IO	2.20	II.	2.42	.13	2.64	.14	2.86	. 15	
11/4	2.03	. 11	2.25	.12	2.48	.13	2.70	. 14	2.93	. 15	
11/2	2.07	.11	2.30	.12	2.53	. 13	2.76	.14	2.99	.15	
134	2.12	II	2.35	12	2.59	.13	2.82	.15	3.06	16	
2	2.16	II.	2.40	12	2.64	.14	2 88	.15	3.12	16	
21/4	2.21	.12	2.45	13	2.70	.14	2.94	. 15	3.19	16	
21/2	2.25	12	2.50	13	2.75	.14	3.00	15	3.25	17	
234	2.30	12	2.55	13	2.81	. 15	3.06	16	3.32	17	

TABLE IV.
Weight, 18 to 26 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c. per lb.

Weight -	181	b.	20 1	b.	22 1	b.	24 1	lb.	26 lb.		
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.									
13c	\$2.34	.12	\$2.60	.13	\$2.86	.15	\$3.12	. 16	\$3.38	. 17	
131/4	2.39	. 12	2.65	. 14	2.92	.15	3.18	. 16	3.45	.18	
131/2	2.43	.13	2.70	. 14	2.97	.15	3.24	. 17	3.51	. 18	
1334	2.48	.13	2.75	.14	3.03	.16	3.30	. 17	3.58	. 18	
14	2.52	.13	2.80	.14	3.08	16	3.36	. 17	3 64	. 19	
141/4	2.57	.13	2.85	.15	3.14	.16	3.42	. 18	3.71		
141/2	2.61	.14	2.90	.15	3.19	. 16	3.48	. 18	3 77	19	
143/4	2.66	. 14	2.95	15	3.25	. 17	3.54	. 18	3.84	. 20	
15	2.70	. 14	3.00	.15	3.30	.17	3.60	. 18	3.90	. 20	
151/4	2.75	.14	3.05	. 16	3.36	.17	3.66	. 19	3.97	. 20	
151/2	2.79	. 14	3.10	. 16	3.41	. 18	3.72	. 19	4.03	.21	
1534	2.84	. 15	3.15	. 16	3.47	.18	3.78	. 19	4.10	. 21	
6	2.88	.15	3.20	. 16	3.52	. 18	3.84	. 20	4.16	.21	
614	2.93	. 15	3.25	. 17	3.58	. 18	3.90	20	4.23	. 22	
61/2	2.97	. 15	3.30	. 17	3.63	.19	3.96	. 20	4.29	.22	
634	3.02	. 16	3.35	. 17	3.69	. 19	4.02	.21	4.36	. 22	
7	3.06	. 16	3.40	. 17	3.74	. 19	4.08	.21	4.42	. 23	
714	3.11	. 16	3.45	. 18	3.80	.19	4.14	.21	4.49	. 23	
71/2	3.15	. 16	3.50	. 18	3.85	. 20	4.20	.21	4.55	.23	
734	3.20	. 16	3.55	. 18	3.91	. 20	4.26	22	4.62	. 24	
8	3.24	. 17	3.60	. 18	3.96	. 20	4.32	.22	4.68	. 24	
81/4	3.29	17	3.65	. 19	4.02	21	4.38	22	4.75	. 24	
81/2	3.33	17	3.70	.19	4.07	21	4.44	23	4.81	. 25	
834	3.38	17	3.75	19	4.12	21	4.50	23	4.88	. 25	
9	3.42	18	3.80	19	4.18	21	4.56	23	4.94	. 25	
914	3.47	18	3.85	.20	4.24	22	4.62	24	5.01	. 26	
9½	3.51	18	3.90	20	4.29	22	4.68	24	5.07	. 26	
0	3.60		4.00	20	4.40	22	4.80 .	24	5.20	26	

TABLE V.
Weight, 28 to 36 lbs. Price, 6c. to 1234c. per lb.

Weight -	28 1	b.	30 1	b.	32	lb.	35 1	b.	36 lb.		
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr	
6c	\$1.68	.09	\$1.80	.09	\$1.92	.10	\$2.10	. 11	\$2.16	, 11	
61/4	1.75	.09	1.88	. IO	2.00	. 10	2.19	, II	2.25	.12	
61/2	1.82	. 10	1.95	. IO	2.08	. 11	2.28	,12	2.34	. 12	
634	1.89	.10	2.03	. 11	2.16	. 11	2.37	.12	2.43	.13	
7	2.96	.IO	2.10	.II	2.24	. 12	2.45	.13	2.52	.13	
714	2.03	. 11	2.18	.II	2.32	. 12	2.54	13	2.61	.14	
71/2	2.10	.11	2.25	.12	2.40	.12	2.63	.14	2.70	.14	
734	2.17	.II	2.33	12	2.48	.13	2.72	. 14	2.79	. 14	
8	2.24	.12	2.40	.12	2.56	.13	2.80	.14	2.88	. 15	
814	2.31	.12	2.48	.13	2.64	.14	2.89	.15	2.97	.15	
81/2	2.38	.12	2.55	.13	2.72	.14	2.98	.15	3.06	.16	
834	2.45	.13	2.63	.14	2.80	.14	3.07	.16	3.15	.16	
9	2.52	.13	2.70		2.88	.15	3.15	. 16	3.24		
914	2.59	.13	2.78	. 14	2.96	.15	3.24	. 17	3.33	.17	
9½	2.66	.14	2.85	. 15	3.04	.16	3 - 33	.17	3.42	.18	
934	2.73	.14	2.93	.15	3.12	. 16	3.42		3.51		
10	2.80	. 14	3.00	.15	3.20	.16	3.50	.18	3.60	.18	
1014	2.87	.15	3.08	.16	3.28	.17	3 59	.18	3.69	.19	
101/2	2.94	. 15	3.15	. 16	3.36	. 17	3.68	.19	3.78	.19	
1034	3.01	. 15	3.23	.17	3.44	. 18	3.77	.19	3.87	. 20	
	3.08	.16	3.30		3.52	. 18	3.85	. 20	3.96	. 20	
111/4	3.15	. 16	3.38	. 17	3.60	. 18	3.94	. 20	4.05		
11/2	3.22	. 17	3.45		3.68	.19	4.03		4.14		
134	3.29		3.53		3.76		4.12		4.23		
2	3.36		3.60		3.84		4.20		4.32		
21/4	3.43		3.68		3.92		4.29		4.41		
21/2	3 50		3.75		4.00		4.38		4.50	-	
234	3.57		3.83		4.08		4.47		4.59	-	

TABLE VI.
Weight, 28 to 36 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c. per lb.

Weight -	28 1	b.	30 1	b.	32 1	b.	35 1	b.	36 lb.		
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr	
13c	\$3.64	. 19	\$3.90	.20	\$4.16	.21	\$4.55	.23	\$4.68	. 24	
131/4	3.71	. 19	3.98	. 20	4.24	.22	4.64	. 24	4 77	. 24	
131/2	3.78	.19	4.05	,21	4.32	.22	4.73	. 24	4.86	.25	
1334	3.85	, 20	4.13	.21	4 40	. 22	4.82	.25	4.95	. 25	
14	3.92	. 20	4.20	,21	4.48	.23	4.90	.25	5.04	. 26	
141/4	3.99	. 20	4.28	.22	4.56	.23	4.99	.25	5.13	. 26	
141/2	4.06	.21	4.35	. 22	4.64	. 24	5.08	. 26	5.22	.27	
1434	4.13	.21	4.43	.23	4.72	. 24	5.17	. 26	5.31	.27	
15	4.20	.21	4 50	.23	4.80	. 24	5.25	.27	5.40	.27	
1514	4.27	.22	4.58	.23	4.88	.25	5.34	.27	5 49	. 28	
151/2	4.34	.22	4.65	. 24	4.96	. 25	5.43	. 28	5.58	. 28	
534	4.41	.23	4.73	. 24	5.04	. 26	5.52	. 28	5.67	. 29	
6	4.48	.23	4.80	.24	5 12	. 26	5.60	. 28	5.76	. 29	
614	4.55	. 23	4.88	. 25	5.20	. 26	5.69	. 29	5.85	. 30	
61/2	4.62	. 24	4.95	25	5.28	. 27	5.78	.29	5.94	.30	
634	4.69	. 24	5.03	. 26	5.36	,27	5.87	.30	6.03	. 31	
7	4.76	. 24	5.10	.26	5.44	28	5.95	. 30	6.12	.31	
71/4	4.83	. 25	5.18	. 26	5.52	. 28	6.04	.31	6.21	. 32	
71/2	4.90	.25	5.25	. 27	5.60	.28	6.13	.31	6.30	.32	
734	4.97	. 25	5.33	27	5.68	. 29	6.22	.32	6.39	.32	
8	5.04	. 26	5.40	. 27	5.76	.29	6.30	.32	6.48	.33	
81/4	5.11	26	5.48	.28	5.84	. 30	6.39	.32	6.57	. 33	
81/2	5.18	26	5.55	. 28	5.92	.30	6.48	. 33	6.66	34	
834	5.25		5.63	. 29	6,00	.30	6.57	. 33	6.75		
9	5.32		5.70	. 29	6.08		6.65	. 34	6.84	. 35	
914	5.39		5.78	. 29	6.16	.31	6.74	. 34	6.93		
91/2	5.46		5.85	.30	6.24	. 32	6.83	.35	7.02	. 36	
0	5.60	28	6.00		6.40	.32	7.00	35	7.20	. 36	

TABLE VII.
Weight, 40 to 70 lbs. Price, 6c. to 123/c. per lb.

Weight -	40 1	b.	45 1	b.	50 1	b.	60	lb.	70 1	b.
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.								
6c	\$2.40	.12	\$2.70	14	\$3 00	. 15	\$3.60	. 18	\$4.20	. 21
61/4	2.50	.13	2.82	. 15	3.13	. 16	3.75	.19	4.38	. 22
61/2	2.60	. 13	2.93	.15	3.25	. 17	3.90	. 20	4.55	. 23
63/4	2.70	. 14	3.04	. 16	3.38	. 17	4.05	.21	4.73	. 24
7	2.80	. 14	3.15	. 16	3.50	. 18	4.20	.21	4.90	. 25
71/4	2.90	15	3.26	.17	3.63	.19	4.35	. 22	5.08	. 26
71/2	3.00	. 15	3.38	. 17	3.75	.19	4.50	.23	5.25	.27
734	3 10	. 16	3.49	. 18	3.88	.20	4.65	. 24	5.43	, 28
8	3.20	. 16	3.60	. 18	4 00	. 20	4.80	.24	5.60	. 28
81/4	3.30	. 17	3.72	. 19	4.13	.21	4.95	. 25	5.78	. 29
81/2	3.40	. 17	3.83	. 20	4.25	.22	5.10	. 26	5.95	.30
834	3.50	. 18	3.94	. 20	4.38	.22	5.25	. 27	6.13	.31
9	3.60	. 18	4.05	.21	4.50	. 23	5.40	. 27	6.30	. 32
914	3.70	19	4.17	.21	4.63	. 24	5 - 55	. 28	6.48	- 33
91/2	3.80	19	4.28	. 22	4.75	.24	5.70	.29	6.65	. 34
934	3.90	20	4.39	. 22	4.88	.25	5.85	.30	6 83	.35
	4.00	20	4.50	.23	5.00	.25	6.00	.30	7.00	.35
01/4	4.10	21	4.62	24	5.13	26	6.15	31	7.18	.36
01/2	4.20	21	4.73	24	5.25	27	6.30	32	7.35	. 37
03/4	4.30	22	4.84	25	5.37	27	6.45	33	7.53	. 38
1	4.40	22	4.95	25	5.50	28	6.60	33	7.70	. 39
11/4	4.50	23	5.07	26	5.63	29	6.75	34	7.88	.40
11/2	4.60 .	23	5.18	26	5.75	29	6.90	35	8.05	.41
13/4	4 70 .	24	5.29	27	5.88 .	30	7.05	36	8.23	42
2	4.80 .	24	5.40 .	27	6.00	30	7.20	36	8.40	.42
21/4	4.90 .	25	5.51	28	6.13	31	7.35	37	8.58	43
	5.00 .	25	5.63.	29	6.25 .	32	7.50	38	8.75	44
23/4	5 IC .	26	5.74 .	20	7.38 .	32	7.65 .	30	8.93	45

TABLE VIII.
Weight, 40 to 70 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c per lb.

Weight -	40 1	b.	45	1b.	50	lb.	60	lb.	70	lb.
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
13c	\$5.20	. 26	\$5.85	. 30	\$6.50	. 33	\$7.80	. 39	\$9.10	.46
131/4	5.30	.27	5.97	. 30	6.62	.34	7.95	.40	9.28	.47
131/2	5.40	. 27	6.08	.31	6.75	.34	8.10	.41	9.45	
1334	5.50	. 28	6.19	.31	6.88	- 35	8.25	.42	9 63	.49
14	5.60	. 28	6.30	.32	7.00	.35	8.40	.42	9.80	.49
141/4	5.70	. 29	6.42	-33	7.13	. 36	8.55	.43	9.98	. 50
141/2	5.80	29	6.53	.33	7.25	. 37	8.70	.44	10.15	.51
1434	5.90	. 30	6.64	. 34	7.38	. 37	8.85	.45	10.33	.52
15	6.00	. 30	6.75	34	7.50	.38	9.00	.45	10.50	.53
1514	6.10	.31	6.87	.35	7.63	.39	9.15	.46	10.68	.54
151/2	6.20	.31	6.98	. 35	7.75	.39	9.30	. 47	10.85	. 55
1534	6.30	.32	7.09	. 36	7.88	.40	9.45	.48	11.03	.56
6	6.40	.32	7.20	.36	8,00	.40	9.60	.48	II 20	.56
161/4	6.50	.33	7.32	.37	8.13	.41	9.75	.49	11.38	. 57
61/2	6,60	33	7.43	.38	8.25	.42	9.90	.50	11.55	. 58
634	6.70	34	7.54	. 38	8.38	.42	10.05	51	11.73	. 59
7	6.80	34	7.65	.39	8.50	.43	10.20	51	11.90	. 60
714	6 90	35	7.77	.39	8.63	.44	10.35	52	12.08	.61
71/2	7.00	35	7.88	.40	8.75	.44	10.50	53	12.25	.62
734	7.10	36	7.99	.40	8.88	45	10.65	54	12 43	.63
8	7.20	36	8.10	.41	9.00	.45	10.80	54	12.60	.63
81/4	7.30 .	37	8.22	.42	9.13	46	10.95	55	12.78	64
81/2	7.40	37	8.33	.42	9.25	47	11.10	56	12.95	65
834	7 50 .	38	8.44	.43	9.38	47	11.25	57	13.13	66
9	7.60 .	38	8.55	43	9.50	48	11.40 .	57	13.30	67
	7.70 .	- 11	8.67		9.63	49	11.55	58	13.48 .	68
	7.80 .	39	8.78	44	9.75		11.70		13.65	69
- / -	8.00		9.00		10.00		12.00	60	14.00	70

These figures are from H. G. Bishop's "Printers' Ready Reckoner." See advertisement.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

DURING the past twenty-five years the workingmen of this country have made repeated and innumerable attempts to organize the industrial classes of the nation into a political party, for the avowed purpose of more surely securing whatever legislation they might deem necessary for their own welfare and advancement; or, failing in this, to form a body of voters of such proportions as would secure them the balance of power between the two principal parties, thereby forcing one or both of these parties to enact such laws as they might dictate. As the printing fraternity has always been more or less actively identified with these efforts, it cannot be regarded as out of place to review the efforts that have been made, and the results attending them, in these columns.

It must be confessed that the desires of the leaders of the workingmen in this respect have been far from realized, not to say positive failures; and I believe that the result proves that, notwithstanding the fact that there are millions of artisans engaged in this country, still the preponderance of the male population is to be found in the agricultural interests, and a failure to unite or make a common cause between the artisans and the agricultural classes furnishes ample cause for the failures that have attended this movement. But still, this will not fully explain the noticeable lack of success that has attended the various workingmen's or labor parties that have been launched upon the political sea during the past dozen or more years, as it is apparent that no party of workingmen that we have been favored with has commanded anything like a full vote of the people who are universally and generally known as the laboring classes. What has been the reason of this failure? Is it because a party of this kind has not so far presented an issue of such absorbing interest that it would serve as a magnet to draw the working people of the country to its support; or is it because the needs of the laborer, so far as legislation is concerned, are amply supplied by one or both of the controlling parties? This opinion would seem to prevail, although it would be in direct variance with the declarations and assertions of the labor agitators. During the political canvass just closed I had the pleasure of listening to just one political speech, and that one was made by the Hon. John M. Palmer, who was then the democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. The gentleman was speaking to a meeting composed chiefly of workingmen, and during the course of his remarks he said that if the laborer had failed to secure proper legislation at all times, he believed that it was owing to a failure on the part of their representatives to make their wants known in such a way as to convince the controlling party that the measures they were urging would serve the best interests of all concerned. He was of the opinion that either of the old parties would enact any law that would clearly benefit a considerable portion of the community and did not work corresponding harm to another class. Self-interest and a

love of power would compel any party to take this course. Now, if the gentleman I refer to is right — and I firmly believe he has the interests of the workingman at heart — would it not be better to act on his suggestion than to go on suffering the humiliating defeats and disappointments that have attended all efforts to establish an independent party?

The few successes that we have met with do not in any way compensate for the amount of labor and money expended in this direction, to say nothing of the demoralizing effects following a failure to accomplish anything like the expectations formed. A few members of congress, an occasional member of a state legislature, a sprinkling of aldermen in certain cities, and once or twice a mayor of a minor city, is about all that we have ever been able to attain. This, with the invariable certainty that in every legislative body where we have been able to get a foothold we have been in such a hopeless minority that we have not been a "balance of power" or anything else, is not a very promising retrospect for the champion of labor to contemplate at the present time. And it cannot be claimed that our efforts have been attended at any time with a degree of success that would warrant the conclusion that in the course of time, and with proper leadership, we will be able to do in the future what we have so signally failed to do in the past. With Dr. McGlynn and Henry George leading the workingmen of New York City some two years ago, it cannot be claimed that we were lacking in either brains or energy. In their efforts to secure the mayoralty of New York, these gentlemen displayed a spirit and intelligence that was deserving of something more than defeat. They merited success; and if such a canvass failed in the city of New York, it is preposterous to suppose that the movement can ever be successful in the country at large. For whatever measure of success we have met with has been invariably in the cities and centers of large population.

Another very discouraging feature of this matter is that the men who have floated to the surface in these movements have not always been men whose highest aim was to benefit the people they were supposed to represent. Personal ambition and a desire for place and power actuated many of them, as their utter disregard of the wishes or desires of their constituents, after their elevation to office, has so often been a matter of fact. They probably do not differ from the average politician in this respect, only in so far as that more was expected of them, and they were supposed to be under greater obligations to follow a certain line of conduct. Failure to gain our ends at the polls is not nearly so humiliating or demoralizing as the treachery or cupidity of our representatives after we have succeeded in electing them.

Is it not about time that the working people of this country came to recognize the fact that a political party such as they contemplate is out of the question, unless they have an issue to put forward that will be certain to combine all classes of the labor element, or unless they are suffering under such grievous injustice and inequalities that they can no longer bear them? The abolition of slavery was an issue of such magnitude, and was so far-reaching in its effects, its probabilities and its possibilities, as to embrace

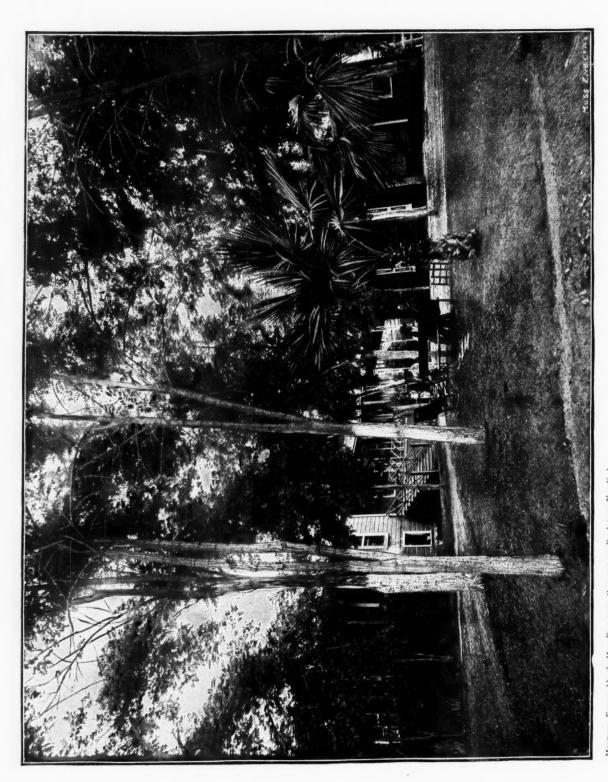
within itself all the requisites necessary to command the attention and enlist the sympathies of a people so numerous as to constitute it one of the important political factors of its day. It remains yet to be seen whether the question of prohibition will become so absorbing as to give it a like standing before the people of the country. Has the workingman an issue of like interest or importance with either of the above on which to build a party? If not, it is worse than useless—and it is sometimes ridiculous—to be posing as an independent political party. The political requirements of this government contemplates the existence of two separate political parties, and the nearer these parties divide the voting strength of the country the better it is for all concerned.

Of course it frequently happens that the industrial classes would be benefited by the passage of certain laws, or the adoption of some specific regulations, generally of a local nature, and how the more speedily to gain the support of one of the old parties for these laws or regulations, is a question of vital importance to every working man and woman. Probably a properly constituted and wisely governed trades assembly would be the best source through which to work. But it must be an organization that will receive the unqualified support and command the unlimited confidence of the working people. It must be as little like the Trades Assembly of Chicago and some other cities that I might mention as it is possible to make it; and when a political party learns that to disregard the united wishes of the working people in regard to certain laws means unavoidable defeat at the next election, then you will be in a position to accomplish all needful reforms of a legislative nature promptly and effectually, and without the necessity of supporting a labor party - a party that, to judge from past experiences, is certain to be about wiped out of existence at least every presidential election year.

Before dismissing this subject I wish to call attention to the fact that, of the many printers who have been elevated to positions of honor and trust—such men as John H. Oberly, John M. Farquhar, A. P. Swineford, and dozens of others that might be mentioned—none that I can call to mind owe their success to any labor movement, but were invariably brought forward by one or the other of the dominant parties, as a recognition of their abilities and their fitness for the positions in which they were placed.

### THE SILK THREADS IN BANK NOTES.

The paper on which bank notes are printed is called "distinctive paper," being used exclusively by the government for the printing of bonds and current notes. The mills where it is manufactured are at Glen Falls, West Chester county, Pennsylvania. An agent of the treasury department receives the paper direct from the hands of the manufacturer, and every precaution is observed in order to prevent any loss. Short scraps of red silk are mixed with the liquid pulp in an engine. The finished material is conducted to a wire cloth without passing through any screens, which might retain the silken threads. An arrangement above the wire cloth scatters a shower of fine scraps of blue silk thread, which falls upon the paper while it is being formed. The side on which the blue silk is deposited is used for the back of notes, and the threads are so deeply imbedded as to remain permanently fixed. Each sheet is registered as soon as it is made.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### THE BOSS PRINTER.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER, ST. PAUL, MINN.

IN all this talk about the rights of the poor printers and all this planning for the betterment of the laborer's condition, why doesn't someone say a word for the boss printer, too? When a printer yields to the insane itch to hustle for wages for other printers, does he thereby become transmogrified into another sort of being? - one who hasn't any rights worth speaking of; one who, whatever his former character as a workman, is instantly changed by the magic of that word "employer," to a tyrant, an oppressor, a villain, a schemer, against whose arts and wiles and inherent rascality his employés must always be on the alert? The writer knows what a delightful thing it is to be a boss printer-has sipped all the saccharine quintessence of pleasure this experience affords - has bathed his soul in all the floods of glory that independent business brings; but his debts and the patches on his pantaloons (earned during his last year at the case) are about all he has to show for all this sipping and bathing business. When he finds, from his yearly balance sheet, that he has made less money than some of his employés, while he has put in all the capital, taken all the risk and worked harder than any other man in the shop, he begins to think a word for himself would not be out of place - to him the betterment of his own condition becomes of some trifling importance.

As a kid, he beheld the portly, pursy prosperity of his employer, the grasping embodiment of selfishness and greed, who heartlessly refused to pay him \$5 per week for 50 cents worth of work; and his soul yearned for the time when he would no longer have to be pi manipulator, roller cleanser, spittoon wrestler and lord high chambermaid to the office cat. He slapped his swelling chest over where his youthful lung ought to be, and resolved a deep bass resolve not to jeff with the boys, not to yield to the seductions of penny ante, not to bet his old boots on the election, nor squander his substance on hot wiener wurst and riotous living, but, at first opportunity, go into business on his own hook. Alas! the significance of that phrase did not strike him till he was hung so confoundedly high "on his own hook" that there was no getting down with either dignity or profit. Now he daren't attempt to come off the perch, for fear it will end like Darius Green's flying:

The flyin's all well enough; but ther' ain't a darn sight O' fun in't when you come to light.

All this rot about business making a man free and independent makes him weary. Like all the rest, his caged soul wearied of drawing a snug salary Saturday night, and longed for freedom and independence. He finds them—an astonishing amount, but of rather an unexpected sort. He is now free—to take in smiling, silent rage, the abuse of cranks whose custom is valuable; free—to help himself Saturday night from a money drawer as dry as a sucked lemon after the pay roll is squeezed out; free—to work night and day with scarcely time to kiss his wife or spank his babies; free—to pay scale wages to every incompetent loafer whom the union has been careless enough to take in; free—to worry his soul gray-headed for fear the

sheriff will get a clutch on him. Oh, yes! there's plenty of freedom in business; and, when he gets tired of this sort of freedom, he is free to take himself by the nape of the neck, carry himself out behind the woodshed and bump his fool cranium on the wood pile for expecting anything else.

But life is not all a dreary waste, even for a boss printer. He has lots of fun. The most amusing oversights slip by the proofreader, and it is such a joke to do the work all over again; the trimmer, in such a hilariously funny way, has the top sheet turned wrong side around, cutting the whole job down through the middle, and that makes the boss ha, ha! He estimates on a job, to find when he gets it that he only figured in half enough paper, and that is deliciously amusing; he has a large account against some concern which unexpectedly fails - on the theory of the rhetorics, that the element of surprise is the foundation of humor, this is deliriously humorous; he gets in the middle of a job that promises to be profitable, and the men walk out, and he finds that too laughable for any use. Finally, perchance, his Damocles' sword, the sheriff, drops in, and the printer finds this action so oppressively funny that it is too much for him, and he never goes into his office again. One would suppose that with so much laughter he would grow fat, but, with a contrariety peculiarly his own, he gets poorer and thinner, till it is doubtful if he could throw his own shadow if he should meet it on the street. Why this is so, is hard to understand. True, the employer knows too well that rent, interest, pay-roll, power, expenses, etc., go right along with remorseless regularity regardless of the business done - but why should that worry him? True, foolish competition has reduced prices below living figures, so that his profits are scant on the business he does get-but what does that matter? True, he often finds it very difficult to collect his hardly-earned money, and the pay-roll makes him "scratch gravel" with all his might - but that is a trifle! True, he devotes so much time and money to keeping his business on foot, that his wife has reason to complain that he has so little to devote to her pleasure and comfort - but why should that affect him? True, claims for money and thought and energy press upon him night and day till he is fairly frantic, and often knows not which way to turn - but anyone can see with half an eye that there is nothing in this to interfere with his life being one round of pleasure unalloyed. He is a strange creature in some respects, for all these pleasant things somehow fail to satisfy him, and he often would find a word of encouragement and cheer very agreeable. He works on, hopes on, his vivid imagination ever picturing the "good time coming" just ahead, which too often proves at last a mirage of his own tropical fancy.

But whether he succeed or whether he fail, so long as he is an employer he is tabooed by the craft. If he show himself friendly, he is said to have an ax to grind; if he appear indifferent, he is selfish and cares nothing for the welfare of other craftsmen; if he have vigorous ideas of his own rights and is making a hard struggle for existence against all odds, then he is an enemy to the craft and must be humbled at all hazards. What effects this marvelous change in the status of a printer when he becomes an employer? Who knows? It strikes "the blind man up a

tree" that there is something wrong about this; that since all are working together to reach the same result, and since all are brothers of a common blood, the employer is certainly entitled to his share of the encouragement and kindly sympathy and helpfulness that there is to distribute. If he got them, who knows but they would help him to do better for himself and his employés? Who knows?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO. III.-BY ALFRED PYE.

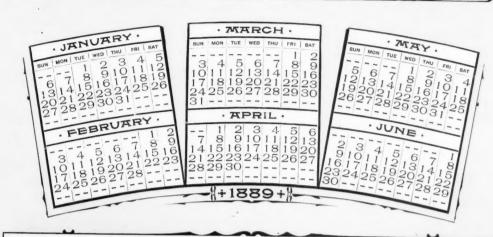
OTWITHSTANDING all that has been written and said about the spread and increase of amateurism and blacksmithing in the printing trade, it cannot be denied that, as a whole, the jobwork of the present time is vastly superior to anything accomplished in the line of beauty and effectiveness in the past, even so recently as five years back. Every printer deserving of the name has done his best to outvie his fellow in originality of design and care in the presentment of ideas, with the result that work is produced which is often a surprise to those who have hitherto considered themselves acquainted with the possibilities of type-metal and brass rule. Yet many specimens of work that excite our admiration do not owe their worth entirely to the ingenuity and artistic skill of the compositor and the pressman. The productions of the typefoundries play an important part in the general improvement, for, almost as soon as a design in brass rule of any merit is evolved by a first-class printer, one or other of the typefoundries straightway reproduces the same in metal, in sections for convenience of handling and adaptability to all descriptions of work; and that which cost the designer many hours of painstaking labor is placed at the command of the whole fraternity in such shape that any printer possessed of an ordinary amount of intelligence can get up an elaborate piece of work, embellished with curlicues and flourishes, with the expenditure of an hour or two in the arrangement of the various pieces to form a complete design. Instead of using up yards of brass rule-cutting, twisting, filing and hammering it into the shape that best pleases the fancy of the compositor-an order is written out and sent to the founder, and in a short time a complete set of intricate designs, mortised for setting around and between lines of type, are at the disposal of the compositor, at an outlay of less than the bare cost of the rule for making the same design, without counting the cost of time saved in the production of the work. Of course, there is not the pride felt by the compositor in getting up a job in this manner that he would feel if he had made the design as before referred to, but the result is as satisfactory to the customer, while the charges are so much less. Then, again, the type ornaments can be used over and over again in endless variety, while the brass rule designs are not so easily adapted for changing from one job to another.

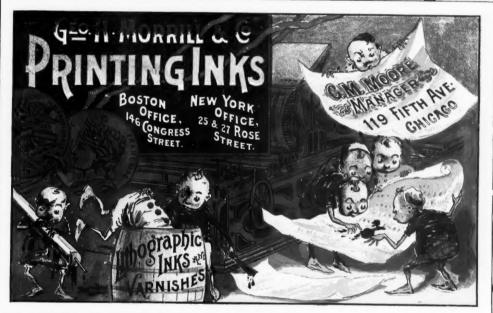
Much economy, however, can be practiced in many offices where it is not possible to get material on short notice, by using many pieces of rule and old type that were formerly considered useless. An old, battered piece of brass rule can be nicked and trimmed up with a pocketknife or file, and form a respectable ornament to fill out a line or a blank space in a job. Old type, melted and poured into type-high molds laid upon the imposing stone, will furnish tint-blocks for use in many jobs where a streak or two of color will greatly enhance their effect. Leather or cardboard, or, in fact, any material with a surface that will take ink from the roller, can be made available for a variety of purposes in connection with job printing, and the use of them is only limited by the genius of the printer who handles them.

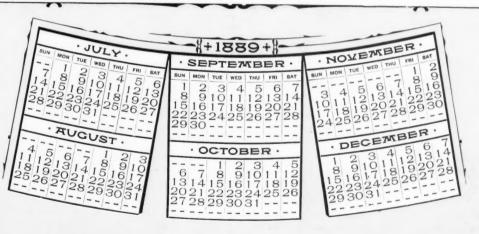
Previous to the introduction of so many brass-rule embellishments in jobwork, one of the most prominent typefoundries in the United States stimulated and aided the artistic ideas of the letterpress printer by furnishing such ornate specimens of type as the "Arboret," "Harper," "Chaucer," etc., with their floral, medallic, and emblematic ornaments, which opened up an entirely new field for the compositor to work in. These artistic faces held their own for quite a long time, when other foundries began to place upon the market various delicate, unique, and handsome faces of type, until each seemed bent upon outrivaling the other in the production of some novelty that would supersede all others. The result has been a bewildering array of the English alphabet in such various forms that many of the letters have apparently lost their identity, and can scarcely be recognized apart from their fellows. Rarely does a month pass by, as the pages of The Inland Printer demonstrate, without some one of the typefounders displaying a new design in lettering, or a resurrection of an almost forgotten one of the past ages, each intended to catch the wary, or unwary, eye of the modern printer, with the purpose of inducing him to purchase various sizes thereof, be the first in the field with the new letter, and thus "scoop" his ambitious rivals for public favor.

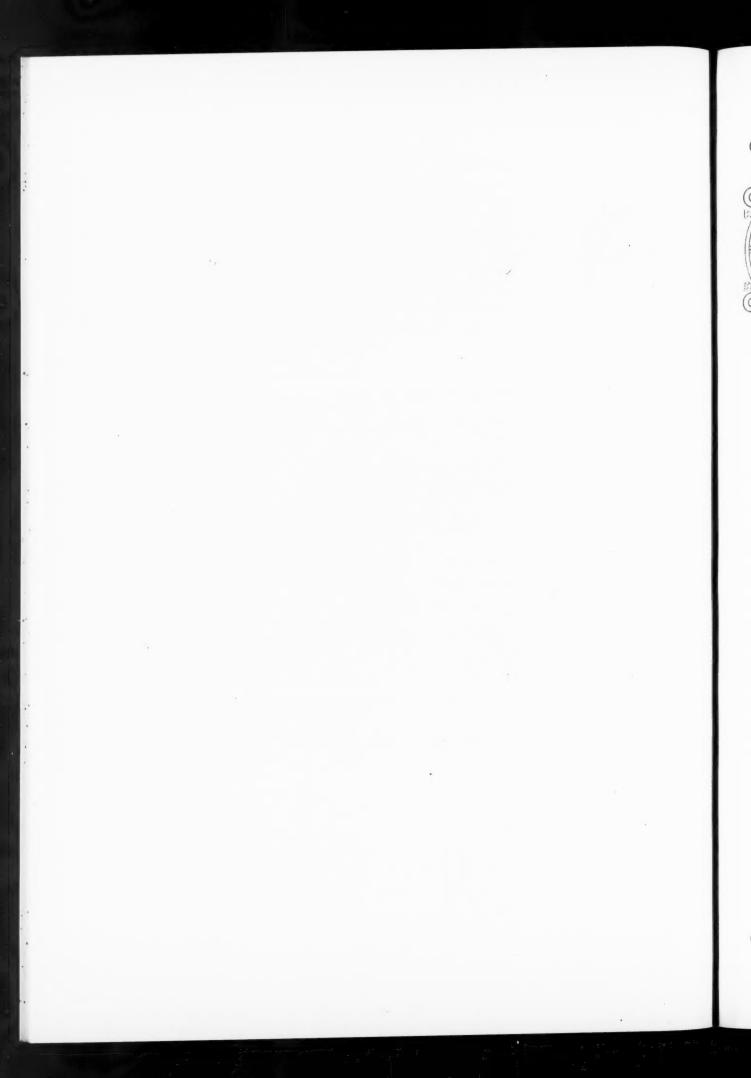
The old style of display work, in which roman, antique, celtic, doric, gothic, etc., were the only types available-though considered good enough at the time, and in many instances thought to be the very height of the letterpress printer's art - has fallen into disuse; and the printer who has not a stock of the latest designs in his office can scarcely expect to get a very large share of the public's patronage. But there is danger of overdoing, even in the use of the most modern types available. Many faces of type-beautiful in their proper placehave failed entirely of their purpose by being used indiscriminately in various jobs, without regard to the fitness of their surroundings. A few printers have, unfortunately, an idea that because they have a new type in their office every one must know it; therefore it is used in every job they thereafter get, whether it be a letterhead or an "in memoriam" card, a dodger or a wedding invitation. Such indiscriminate use of fancy type is rather a detriment than a help to the acquirement of a steady patronage. The public, though sometimes condemned in terms more forcible than polite, has some rights which printers, in common with other caterers for its favor, are bound to respect; and, though long suffering and patient, will not forever submit to have inflicted upon it such abortions as some are pleased to term "fine art printing."

(To be continued.)









1844—1888. **1** 

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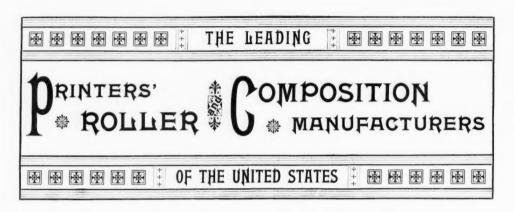
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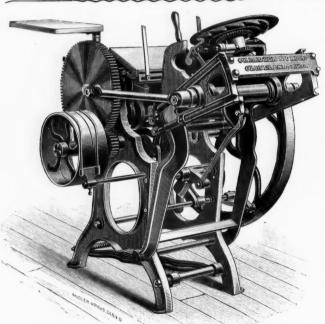


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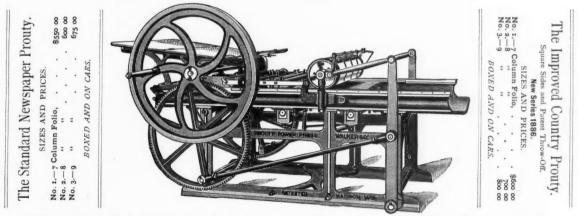
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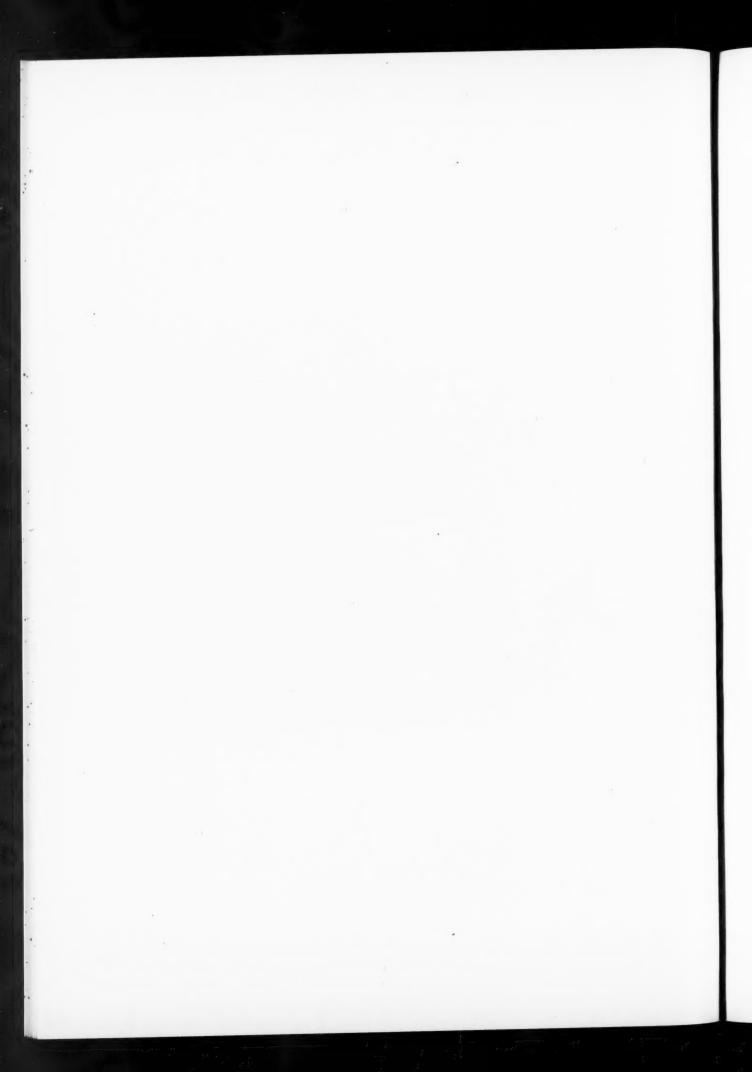
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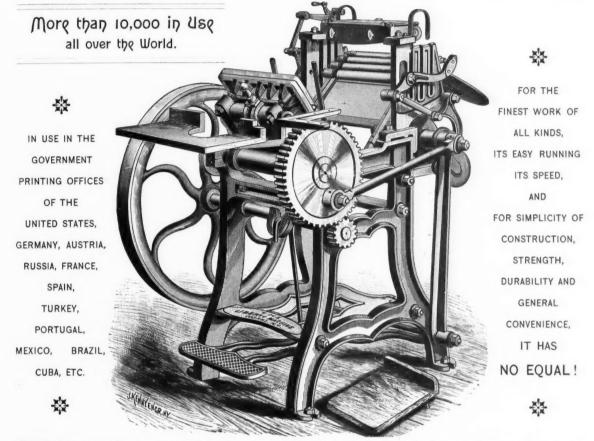
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o. 3a-	44	66	11	X 17	41	44	12	x 18	4.6	350	4.4	4.8	6.6	25.00	4.6	6.4	5.00	6.6	0.00
0.4 -	66	4.4	13	X IO	6.6	61	2.4	X 20	48	400	4.6	6.6	44	25.00	66	66	5.50	6.6	10.00
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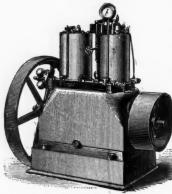
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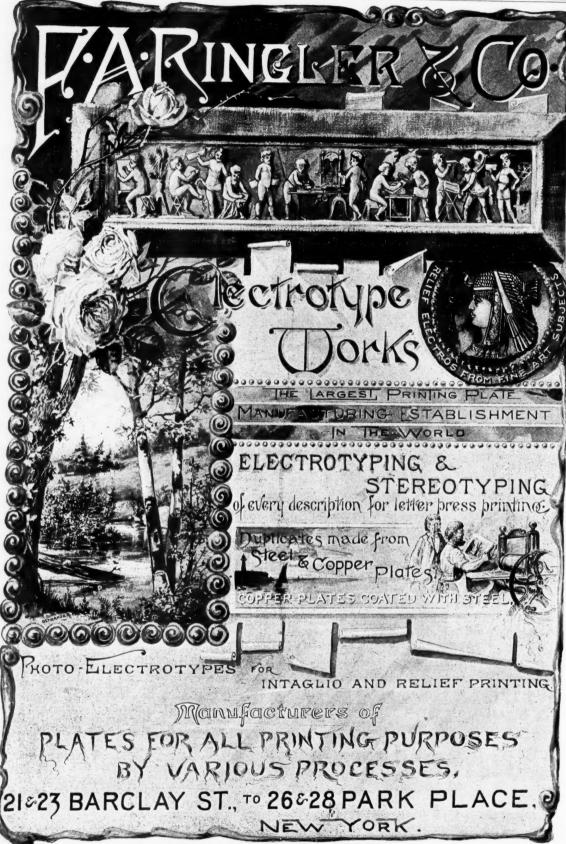
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### THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

### THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

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EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

S. G. DUNLOP - - - - - TRAVELING AGENT.

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To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional. Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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### CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1888.

THE present is an excellent time to advertise. The excitement always attendant on a presidential contest has subsided, and now that the result has been definitely settled, and accepted in good faith by the American people, society will resume its normal condition, and the claims of business force themselves upon the community. The shrewd advertiser, always on the alert, will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

### GOOD WILL AMONG PRINTERS.

T this season of the year there is always a large amount A of good feeling engendered in the breasts of people of all classes, nationalities and colors. It seems to float in the air, and is wafted by every wind that blows. It takes the chill off the coldest breeze, and imparts to it an invigorating influence which braces the nerves and paints the cheeks with nature's own tints. There is a good deal of handshaking and well-wishing, congratulating upon successes of the past and the promises of help in the future. Those who have drifted apart, either geographically or socially, are brought together again. Reunion is in order, and bickerings and strife are relegated to the dungeons of forgetfulness. The melodious sounds of "Home, Sweet Home," are heard in thousands of homes from millions of voices, and the whole land seems to be formed into one vast hand-over-hand circle, from which the stirring notes of "Auld Lang Syne" rise like a diviner impulse, thrilling the heart with memories of the past, and moistening the cheek with the holiest of tears. As we contemplate this happy state of affairs, let us inquire what we can do to help swell this tide of good feeling until every printer is embraced in the circle.

As we take a retrospect of the past year we see much to rejoice over. There have been disputes, it is true; there have been clashing of interest and wordy wars; but the results have been in a great measure satisfactory. The air has been cleared of a good many clouds; the mists of years has been swept away, so that we can see more distinctly than ever just where we stand, and wherein our duty lies in the future. Some employers have been made to feel that they have neglected more than one of their plain duties to those in their employ; have been content to devote all their time and attention to the pursuit of their own interests without proper regard for the interests of those upon whom they were in a great measure dependent for the success of their pursuits, and left their workmen no alternative but to fight for every advance they desired to make.

Employés have had forcibly brought home to them the fact that if they are to make advances they must more accurately gauge their strength and the strength of their cause; that they must learn to know not only how to act, but when to act; must be prepared to admit the possibility of obtaining their ends in some other way and by other methods than those which they have heretofore adopted. They have been led to see that they have made some mistakes in the past which must be avoided in the future. They have come to regard arbitration in a different light, and to admit that strikes and lockouts are expensive indulgences. Let all, then, no matter what their position. at this season of good will, try and remove some of the barriers which stand between employers and employed, and evince an honest desire to recognize each others rights, and admit the fact that each is dependent one upon the other. And if they are prepared to meet each other half-way - and every reasonable man would surely do that -the breach is closed and the circle complete.

Let us then have peace and harmony. Let each individual be willing to make some little contribution to the general fund of "good will among printers." It is astonishing how infectious a spirit of good fellowship is. One man who is filled with it can often inspire a whole organization. Now is the time to inspire! Let the circle be formed; let the cup of friendship be passed; let the hands be linked, and let the heavens ring with the shout of good fellowship and brotherly love.

### NEATNESS IN THE OFFICE.

THERE are few more reliable indications of the character and merits of the work turned out in a printing establishment than the manner in which it is kept or the neatness observed in the workroom. Where the rules that "cleanliness is next to godliness" and "order is nature's first law" are practically recognized, even in the absence of positive proof, it may rationally be assumed that the surroundings and productions correspond. The foreman who insists on having a "place for everything and everything in its place," as well as the compositor educated under such auspices, is certainly more apt to recognize the eternal fitness of things, and carry out this principle in the selection of appropriate material for the composition and display of a job, no matter of what character, than the sloven who is indifferent to his surroundings, and feels just as much at home in a hog-pen as in a well-conducted office. Cause and effect go together. And such system is far-reaching in its influence, because, independent of the important fact that the one is more profitable than the other from a business standpoint, it has always seemed to us that office neatness leads to personal neatness, and has a positive influence in forming taste and developing qualifications. A slouch in a well-regulated composing room is like a fish out of water - out of his element; and one of two results is very apt to follow his employmentreformation, or discharge, either voluntary or compulsory.

A short time ago we visited two so-called first-class offices, both doing a large business. In the one everything was in apple-pie order; lead and furniture racks and rule cases well filled, and it was a pleasure to note the smoothness and celerity with which business was dispatched. There was no friction, no hunting for sorts - everything was conducted like clockwork. The foreman evidently knew his duty; knew the value of enforcing system, and insisted that the employés should comply with the regulations required to secure it - with the results stated. In the other a striking contrast was presented. Forms had been unlocked on the floor and fallen into pi; two large imposing stones were literally covered with jobs in all stages of decomposition; some compositors were picking rule, others hunting for sorts, and lifting metal furniture without tying up or securing the pages, while the foreman sat on a dirty stool before a dirty desk, apparently oblivious to the ruin going on around him. A pretentious artist (?) had just finished a title page to a catalogue, into which he had tried to cram every conceivable ornament, and, after lifting the job, took the galley, which contained a mass of pi, consisting of corner pieces, rules, dashes, leads, slugs, etc., and coolly dumped it on the stone. When leaving, we stated to the proprietor, whose office seemed in as much confusion, our surprise at the condition of the composing room. He remarked: "You have visited us under disadvantageous circumstances; the fact is, we are so rushed with work we cannot find time to distribute," though he supplemented this statement by the admission that the printing had been run down so that there was absolutely nothing in it, and yet he never seemed to appreciate that he, and such as he, were responsible for this state of affairs. "Like master, like man." Neither employer nor foreman seemed to know what order meant, and their employés came honestly by their indifference.

Reader, which of the two offices would you prefer to work in?

### GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

AT this season of the year it is customary to form resolutions as to our future course, and in looking back over the past year, to make especial note of mistakes committed, for the purpose of avoiding them in the year to come. Turning over new leaves, mapping out a new programme and starting afresh, is as appropriate as eating turkey or making calls. It will be well, therefore, for printers to fall into line and see what good resolutions should be made for the year upon which we are about to enter; to see wherein they have erred in the past and seek to profit by experience.

There are several excellent resolutions which may be suggested, and which, if lived up to, would prove of material benefit to all concerned, among which we may mention:

- 1. To have an efficient apprenticeship system.
- 2. To raise the prices charged to the public.
- 3. To promote better feeling between employer and employed.
  - 4. To remove abuses from which all suffer.
- 5. To become better workmen and raise the standard of efficiency.
  - 6. To make provision for aged and infirm members.
- To unite more heartily in promoting the common welfare.

These are seven good resolutions which can be easily adopted, and as easily carried out, if the determination to do so exists. How best to proceed to carry them into execution may afford matter for future conference and discussion; but the old, though trite, saying, "Where there is a will there is a way," encourages the hope that "the will to do" being ours, "the way to perform" is sure to follow.

It must be admitted that, considering the qualities necessary to make a good printer, educational and otherwise, the compensation received is frequently inadequate and unsatisfactory. No class of workmen are required to be so well informed and possess such an extensive knowledge of every subject under the sun as compositors; and there are no workmen who need to be more skillful, and at the same time artistic, as pressmen; and yet there are many branches of industry in which men receive larger salaries and better treatment. Let employers remember this.

On the other hand, there is no business which calls for such large investment of capital and has so many risks of

loss and failure, or that as a rule shows such small returns as that of employing printers. Let workmen remember this. If there is one thing needed more than another it is this recognition of each other's relative positions, duties and responsibilities. At the present time, neither the workman nor the employer is reaping the advantages he should reap, either from his labor or his capital; and instead of fighting with each other, it would be far more rational and profitable to unite in an effort to secure mutual advantages. The average charges for printing are too low, as is proved by the large number of failures that are annually recorded, and a combined effort is necessary to raise the prices to a remunerative basis, that all may be benefited thereby.

That the coming year may see a great improvement in the status of all connected with the printing business is our earnest desire, and, so far as in us lies, we will do our part toward bringing it to pass. This is our good resolution for the New Year.

### AND STILL THEY COME.

WHO dare say the "amateur printer" is not a typographic artist, as he invariably claims to be, after examining the samples of his handiwork furnished on another page. It will be observed that the professional cards, billheads, etc., are executed in the highest style of the art, and are doubtless the work of proficients, who think the "American" boy is smart enough to "pick up" the printing trade, without instructions or the aid of an "apprenticeship system." In a letter, inclosing one of them, the writer says, "The blacksmith who printed the inclosed made the remark to the proprietor of our leading paper house that the business men of our city were paying too much for their printed stationery, and that he was going to show them that he could furnish it for one-half the price now paid. What is your opinion of it?" We think the business men who patronize him are standing monuments in favor of the enforcement of a compulsory educational system, showing by their action that their education has been sadly neglected, and that their children must get their love of the beautiful from some other source than their parents. In spite of all advice to the contrary, we propose whenever we see an "amateur" head to "whack" it, because it is the only argument it can appreciate.

### APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

IN reply to a number of inquiries regarding THE INLAND PRINTER'S choice for government printer, under the incoming administration, we desire once and for all to say that we think it would be in very bad taste for us to use our position to advance the personal interests of any particular candidate. There are a dozen aspirants for the honor, all of whom are thoroughly qualified, and any of whom would doubtless, if appointed, make an efficient public official. What we desire to see is that a practical printer, an honest man, and one whose sympathies are with the typographical union should secure the plum, and to accomplish this purpose we shall do all that in our power lies. Further than this we cannot go.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### AM I RIGHT?

BY R. M. TUTTLE.

FEW days ago I had a visit from a friend, a brother A country newspaper man. He has an office that would, perhaps, invoice at \$2,500, and he runs a very creditable weekly newspaper-creditable editorially, as well as mechanically. He has in his office a power press, which he turns with a crank, when his youth is not around, and a 10 by 15 jobber. Neither the make of his newspaper press nor his jobber is ever advertised in The Inland PRINTER, and there are very few of these antique presses in use compared with the numbers in use of the few standard makes. His jobwork looks well, and its faults are not with its presswork.

If there is one hobby that I have got it is in purchasing presses, paper cutters and whatever machinery I need, of the very best and most expensive kind. A few weeks ago I got tired of the 23-inch paper cutter that I had been straining my back with for several years, because it was too light to cut a ream of paper all at once, and made a trade with a supply house, by which I got them to take my old cutter and a substantial check, and send me in return therefor a new 30-inch lever cutter of the most expensive and heavy make in the market.

Three years ago I traded off a job press made by manufacturers who don't advertise in The Inland Printer, and had put in its place two jobbers, one a 10 by 15 and the other a 7 by 11, and both of them were as expensive as any presses in the market. It was not that I was so flush with money that I had to spend it for the dearest goods, but I was possessed with the idea that if a printer would have machinery that would last the longest and do the best work, and at the same time be worth the most money if he desires to sell or trade, he must get the most expensive machinery that is to be obtained. Of course there are several makes of jobbers on the market, just as there are several sewing machines, each of which is claimed to be the best, and each of which has some special features which make it desirable. It is not for anyone to arrogate to himself superior wisdom, and say that this particular press is the best in the world, because he happened to buy it and use it, and would use no other; but I think that if called upon I could name half a dozen jobbers, and my list would contain the names of absolutely the best presses for the country printer.

So much for what I have done and thought and think. But can it be that I am wrong? My friend, who looked over my expensive paper cutter, my two expensive job presses, my expensive newspaper press and my expensive steam engine, said, "I don't see why so many of you printers waste your money on the most expensive machinery you can find in the market. I would be willing, if I wanted a job press, to go into a warehouse in the dark, put my hands on the first press I came to and take it. I don't care what press it is. I can do, and so can any good printer, better work on my cheap press than some printers can on the best press you have got. That paper cutter does no better work, and cuts with no more trueness and cuts no straighter than one that would have cost but a little more than half as much as you paid for that. I don't find any money in my business to throw away on fancy prices for machinery."

My visitor is an older man than I am; he has had a good many more years' experience in the business than I have had, though he would admit that as far as dollars and cents are concerned he has not been as successful. Whether he has taken in less than I have or spent more, I can't say. Anyhow, his surplus is not as large. I want to know if I am a fool to follow the policy which, as I have indicated, I have felt to be the only true one-the securing the best machinery the market affords. No publisher of a small daily, which has a circulation of a thousand or two, and a weekly, with a circulation of less than ten thousand, is justified in putting in a plant such as a metropolitan paper with ten or twenty times the circulation must have. But I contend that he is justified in purchasing the very best machinery of the sort adapted to his use, and I think it is cheaper in the long run. I admit that a good printer can do better work on an ordinary, cheap press, than a cheap, ordinary printer can do on a good press; but I will not admit that a good printer can do as good work with as much expedition on an ordinary press as he could on a better one. Presswork and paper-cutting need the greatest accuracy, and this accuracy is missing in the cheap presses and cheap paper cutters, especially when they have been worn awhile-at least so my experience leads me to conclude. I want the best machinery, not as I want the best carpets that are made, on my floors, but because I believe I save in time more than the additional cost. Time is an all-important factor in a printing office, and it takes but a little while to fritter away time that is worth as much as the difference between a good and an ordinary press. When the time is saved that makes the difference between the two presses, you then have your better press into the bargain.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

### NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVI.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

BEWICK had intended his cut, "Waiting for Death," to serve as one of those cheap prints to decorate the walls of cottages which had been so familiar to him in his boyhood, and he proposed to dedicate it to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and, with this idea in view, he wrote a graphic biography of his broken down model as early as 1785, which is not only an excellent introduction to his design, but thoroughly characteristic of its author's literary style and his sympathies with equine misery. We herewith give it in full.

WAITING FOR DEATH. — In the morning of his days he was handsome—sleek as a raven, sprightly and spirited, and was then much caressed and happy.

When he grew to perfection in his performances—even on the turf, and afterward in the chase and in the field—he was equaled by few of his kind. At one time of his life he saved that of his master, whom he bore in safety across the rapid flood, but having, in climbing the opposite rocky shore, received a blemish, it was thought prudent to

dispose of him, after which he fell into the hands of different masters; but from none of them did he ever eat the bread of idleness, and as he grew in years his cup of misery was still augmented with bitterness.

It was once his hard lot to fall into the hands of Skinflint, a horse keeper—an authorized wholesale and retail dealer in cruelty—who employed him alternately, but closely, as a hack, both in the chaise and for the saddle; for when the traces and trappings used in the former had peeled the skin from off his breast, shoulders and sides, he was then, as his back was whole, thought fit for the latter; indeed, his exertions in this service of unfailing avarice and folly were great beyond belief. He was always late and early made ready for action—he was never allowed to rest. Even on the Sabbath day, because he could trot well, had a good bottom and was the best hack in town, and it being a day of pleasure and pastime, he was much sought after by beings in appearance something like gentlemen, in whose hands his sufferings were greater than his nature could bear.

Has not the compassionate eye beheld him whipped, spurred and galloped beyond his strength, in order to accomplish double the length of the journey that he was engaged to perform, till, by the inward grief expressed in his countenance, he seemed to plead for mercy, one would have thought, most powerfully? But alas! in vain. In the whole load which he bore, as was often the case, not an ounce of humanity could be found; and, his rider being determined to have pennyworths for his money, the ribs of this silent slave, where not a hair had for long been suffered to grow, were still ripped up. He was pushed forward through stony rivulet, then on hard road against the hill, and having lost a shoe, split his hoof, and being quite spent with hunger and fatigue, he fell, broke his nose and his knees, and was unable to proceed; and becoming greased, spavined, ringboned, blind of an eye, and the skin, by repeated friction being worn off the large prominences of his body, he was judged to be only fit for the dogs.

However, one shilling and sixpence beyond the dog-horse price saved his life, and he became the property of a poor dealer and horse doctor.

It is amazing to think upon the vicissitudes of his life. He had often been burnished up, his teeth defaced by art, peppered under his tail, had been the property of a general, a gentleman, a farmer, a miller, a butcher, a higgler and a maker of brooms.

A hard winter coming on, a want of money and a want of meat obliged his poor owner to turn him out to shift for himself.

His former fame and great value are now to him not worth a handful of oats.

But his days and nights of misery are now drawing to a end: so that, after having faithfully dedicated the whole of his powers and his time to the service of unfeeling man, he is at last turned out, unsheltered and unprotected, to starve of hunger and cold.

Bewick's representation in black and white is a faithful representation of his graphic pen picture just given; the landscape portion is in Bewick's usual careful and studied style of portraying nature in its detail, simplicity and grandeur.

His life affords a useful lesson to all who wish to attain a distinction in art, and at the same time preserve their independence. He diligently cultivated the talents that were his good fortune to possess, and never trusted to booksellers or designers for employment. He did not work according to the ideas or directions of others, but laid out a path for himself, and by diligently and carefully pursuing it according to the best of his own inclinations, he acquired both a competence in worldly means, and an ample reward of fame. However, his success did not render him inattentive to business, and increasing wealth did not tempt him to indulge in expensive pleasure, or live in a manner his circumstances would not justify. He frugally husbanded what he had honestly earned and prudently made provision for his old age. He did not

acquire great wealth, but a competence, for which he was grateful and contented.

He was conscientiously methodical and regular in his habits of business. Until within a few years of his death he used to come to his shop in Newcastle, from his house in Gateshead, at a certain hour in the morning, returning to dinner at a certain time, and, as he used to say, "lapping up" at night as if he were a workman employed by the day.

The following cut represents a view of



BEWICK'S WORKSHOP

in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Newcastle.

The upper room, the two windows of which are seen in the roof, was that in which he worked during the latter years of his life.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### PATENT LEATHER TINT BLOCKS.

BY W. H. MONTGOMERY.

In accordance with promise given during your recent visit to Denver, the writer will endeavor to give you some information gained by practical experience, and also from that source from which many of our fraternity have gained many points and wrinkles which tend to help them through their peregrinations over the sphere which, to the tourist, has no bounds—pick-ups—as to the adaptability and advantages of patent leather, in various forms, in the printing business.

The claims of some middle-aged prints of being the man who first used patent leather for tint blocks, etc.—and many of them have been met by the writer—must be taken with considerable allowance, for during his term of apprenticeship he served under a foreman who used patent leather for tint blocks, fancy pieces, etc., and he had seen them used while he was learning his trade in the office of Clark W. Bryan & Co., now publishers of the Paper World, Good Housekeeping, and other periodicals, in Springfield,

Massachusetts. So leather must have been used as an adjunct to metal something over twenty-five years ago.

How many printers, and good ones at that, who have seen stock certificates, orders, checks, drafts, menu cards and other work of like description, upon which two or more colors had been bestowed, have ever stopped to consider that everything thereon, with the exception of the letter, was the work of some handy craftsman aided by a sharp penknife, possibly a graver, a piece of patent leather and the necessary common sense? Yet such has often been proven when they have taken the trouble to investigate.

The advantages of patent leather for tint blocks, border and center-piece tints, consist chiefly of cheapness and rapidity. Suppose, for example, a tint block is wanted for the face of a stock certificate; have none in stock, a hundred or a thousand miles from a printers' supply house or foundry; job must be done at a certain time. Now comes the advantages of having at command an article which fills the bill, so far as the material of the office is concerned, and produces work fully as well as the best metal or wood block, which satisfies the customer, saves time and adds profit to the business.

Some printers, when shown the result of work from a leather plate, say, "Oh, well, it takes too much time," and claim there is no money in it for them. Now, to disprove this oft-repeated expression, herewith you will find inclosed sample proof of certificate tint,\* the entire work upon which consisted of one hour and forty-five minutes, or cost to produce not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents. The cost was more than covered by extra color on first job, the same block has been used for over ten thousand impressions, and the proof sent will indicate the condition of same at present time. The ease of working, on any press, of leather surface plates, and the nicety of impression, proves conclusively to any person who has used them that they are preferable to any other for limited runs.

For railroad folders, hangers, or ground-work for any class of work, leather is handy, cheap and durable, while for other classes of work its adaptability depends to a great extent upon the taste and proficiency of the man who attempts the use thereof.

THE INLAND PRINTER has heretofore published the process of preparing the leather for manipulation, but in connection with above it might not be amiss to give a point or two. The best leather for general work is that known to carriage trimmers as dash leather, owing to its heavy patent surface and evenness of body. Procure a well-seasoned piece of wood, squared, a trifle less than type high; lock it up in chase for platen-press, and after adjusting impression and putting on say four sheets of flat paper on tympan, cover the block evenly with a thin coating of glue; place your leather on, place your form in, turn the machine to dwell of impression, and allow it to remain say thirty minutes; take form out and lay your block away until next day in order that the glue may become well seasoned. When ready for cutting, either lines, letters or figures, the transfer can be easily made by taking proof

<sup>\*</sup>The tint block for the certificate referred to is 9% by 6% inches, and fills the bill to a nicety.--Editor.

from letters, using more ink than ordinarily; place proof face down upon leather, rub gently; remove proof and dust a little fine bronze or whiting on your transfer proof, and your outlines are now ready for your knife and exercise of your patience.

For convenience, it is well to make up several blocks of large size and keep them in stock for future use, for after three or four days' seasoning pieces of any desired size can be cut from the blocks the same as from apple or box wood.

At some future time I may furnish some samples of different classes of work, with additional remarks on the finer grades of knife and graver work on specially prepared leather blocks.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### JAPANESE JOURNALISM AND TYPOGRAPHY.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

THE peculiarities of Japanese journalism are many, and the typography of the Mikado's land is a very elaborate thing. A Japanese newspaper is a vastly different thing from what we are accustomed to find on American breakfast tables. Our last page is its first; its columns only run half the length of the page; it has no such thing as headlines or "scare" heads, and its titles run from top to bottom instead of across; it has but a few rough illustrations; it prints few advertisements, but those are paid for at a comparatively high rate; its price is low, ranging from 1 to 2 cents a copy and from 25 to 50 cents a month; and it knows nothing yet of sensational advertisements, or flaming posters, or deeds of journalistic daring.

In general, its scale is much more that of the French newspaper than of the world-moving monsters of London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. The only evidence of it that one sees in the streets is the newsman, either a lank and lean middle-aged man, or else a boy, clad in meager cotton clothes, trotting along with a bundle of neatly folded papers under his arm and announcing his passage by the incessant tinkling of a little brass bell tied to his waistband behind.

The internal organization of a newspaper office is a sad spectacle of diurnal struggle with troubles unknown elsewhere and really unnecessary here. The Japanese written and printed characters consist of the Chinese ideographs, those complicated square figures made up of an apparent jumble of zigzags and crosses and ticks and triangles and tails, and of the original Japanese syllabacy styled "kana." Of the former there are 20,000 in all, of which perhaps 14,000 constitute the scholar's vocabulary and no fewer than 4,000 are in common daily use, while the forty-seven simple characters are known to everybody. Therefore the Japanese compositor has to be prepared to place in his stick any one of over 4,000 different types truly an appalling task. From the nature of the problem several consequences naturally follow. First, he must be a good deal of a scholar himself, to recognize all these instantly and correctly. Secondly, his eyesight suffers fearfully, and he generally wears a huge pair of magnifying goggles. Third, as it is physically impossible for any one man to reach 4,000 types, a totally different method of case arrangement has to be devised.

The "typo," therefore, of whom there are only three or four on a paper, sits at a little table at one end of a large room, with a case containing his forty-seven kana syllables before him. From end to end of the room tall cases of type are arranged like the shelves in a crowded library, a passage three feet wide being left between each two. The compositor receives his "copy" in large pieces, which he cuts into little "takes," and hands each of these to one of half a dozen boys who assist him. The boy takes this and proceeds to walk among the cases till he has collected each of the ideographs, or square Chinese picture-words, omitting all the kana syllables which connect them. While these boys are thus running to and fro, snatching up the types and jostling each other, they keep up a continual chant, singing the name of the character they are looking for, as they cannot recognize it till they hear its sound, the ordinary lower-class Japanese not understanding his daily paper unless he reads it aloud. When a boy has collected all the square characters of his "take," he lays them upon it by the side of the compositor, who sets them up in proper order in his composing stick, adding the connecting kana from the case before him. Then a proof is pulled as with us and carried to two proofreaders, one of whom sings the "copy" aloud to the other. A Japanese composing-room is thus a scene of bustle, noise, laughter and weird racket, the only serious figure being the long-haired "typo" seated afar off by himself and poring over his wretched spider-web letters, like some old entomologist with a new beetle under his microscope. The "making up" and stereotyping is like that of old-fashioned offices here, and the paper is printed upon flat presses fed by hand.

The total number of persons employed on a typical Japanese newspaper, says the *Trichi Trichi Shimbum*, is as follows: One political director, one chief editor, five assistant editors, four proofreaders, one shorthand writer, twelve reporters or news gatherers, three or four compositors, each with several assistants, twelve men in the pressroom, and minor employés, including distributers, making a total of one hundred and fifty persons. The reporters are the weak point, for the editor frankly states that if they cannot find news they are compelled to bring home fiction, as they are paid by results, and even then they do not earn more than  $\pounds_2$  or \$10 a month. They, therefore, deliberately invent a large part of the news.

THE German imperial printing office consists of I manager, 10 deputies, 700 compositors, pressmen, machine minders, founders, folders, stitchers, etc. There are 2 steam engines, I dynamo-electric machine, 37 machines, and 202 other accessory machines. The weight of the type is 350 tons. The imperial printing office is not the only grievance from which German printers suffer; they are by no means satisfied with new government rules affecting trade societies. One of these is peculiarly objectionable, for it accords to the government the right of veto in respect of any of the decisions of the society. The state regulations of work men's societies in Germany would appear to be not so much a necessity as a means of maintaining the supreme authority of those who are at the head of affairs.



PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

CONFIDENCE.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION BENEFICIAL CLAUSES.

BY O. R. LAKE.

THE recent defeat of the beneficial clauses submitted to subordinate unions by the Kansas City convention, naturally leads one to the conclusion that the printers of America are living in "a fool's paradise." The result of the vote upon the referendum demonstrates that a majority of the membership are so thoroughly imbued with the belief that their organization is unequaled and invincible—a shield of defense in time of trouble, a fostering parent in days of peace—that they antagonize any and every proposition looking to still further building up and strengthening the International Typographical Union.

The objectors may be divided into three classes: The thoughtless and improvident; the purely selfish, and the pessimistic.

To the first, life is but a summer's day, filled with bright flowers, balmy breezes and sweet perfumes. He does not want provision made for his future; is here today, there tomorrow. Besides, it would impose burdens upon him which he would gladly escape, more especially as he would have to be prostrated by sickness, before any direct benefits would accrue. And that, of course, is an absurd proposition.

The selfish printer is one who, through purely beneficial societies, has made provision for the future; carries an insurance policy, and insists that others should do the same. He's all right.

The third class of objectors, the pessimist, maintains that any change must necessarily be for the worse; that the organization as it now exists has stood the test of time; that it was founded wholly and solely as a trade union and must be maintained as such; that any attempt to incorporate new features, beneficial or otherwise, is a perversion of its proper functions and should be frowned down as dangerous legislation. He loses sight of the fact that the times change, and men must change with the times in order to keep step with the progress of events. He conjures specters from a dead past to shake cerements of the grave in the face of modern ideas. Rules and laws for the government of the craft in the fifties would be antiquated and out of place in eighty-eight.

In this matter, we would have done well to have taken a lesson from our opponents. Their power to do us harm and their strength as organizations lies solely and wholly in the beneficial features which they have had the wisdom to incorporate, we the folly to reject.

Had the clauses submitted proven faulty after a trial, or inadequate to meet the demands upon them, it would have been a very easy matter to correct their crudities and enlarge their scope at a future convention. The basic principle of all organizations, trade or otherwise, should be the greatest good to the greatest number.

Had the rejected clauses been adopted and given a fair trial, they would have added largely to our membership; would have enabled us to reach out and enroll the country printer; and, above all, would have retained our present membership. Men would not have been lax about paying dues and legal assessments, for they would have to sacrifice all benefits in doing so; they would not have been tempted to sever their connection with our organization, and thereby forfeit the provision made for their families in case of death.

But the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy prevailed, and, to all intents and purposes, we are precisely where we were twenty years ago—save only that the executive officers have been vested with certain clearly defined powers, instead of the semblance thereof.

It may be that similar features will be presented at the Denver session, in which case it would be well for delegates to the thirty-seventh session to seriously consider the subject, and make our organization the strongest, as it is now the oldest, trade society in America.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

"THE genius of success is still the genius of labor," was an aphorism that once fell from the lips of James A. Garfield, and never has a truer history of the means by which grand results in business were obtained been condensed into as few words.

Success in life, save in very rare instances, can be traced directly to patient and continued effort. However well the root of the tree of labor may be planted, the growth will be slow and uncertain, if at all, and the leaves become yellow and fall, the trunk sapless and decay without persistent watering and care.

Largely successful business ventures are the result of long continued endeavor; rather the creeping of the tortoise than the spasmodic speed of the hare. This is especially and essentially true of all wherein type and paper may be said to be the brick and stones of which the structure is builded, and ink the cement that binds them together. From the initial number of any of the great city dailies until the time when they can count their circulation by half a million copies is a long stride; from the first modest job worked upon a diminutive hand-press until half a score of mammoth steam-driven presses, almost human in action, and with speed scarcely exceeded by the lightning, ceaselessly whirl to meet the demand, is the record of miserable failure or unflinching struggles and for the larger portion of a century.

Years are important factors in all business undertakings; time the condition precedent to success, and labor earnest and unbroken the corner-stone of triumph. Let us remember this and never fancy a great printing establishment can be builded up and sustained without time and toil.

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NATURALLY, as the last month of every year is drawing to a close, we take an inventory of our prospects for the future equally with the stock on hand; look backward critically for errors as well as plan for increased resources and values. It is the season for closing accounts and opening new; for striking balances and gathering financial

strength for a fresh start. Before us lies a not-to-be-controverted statement of what we have accomplished, what left undone, and happy the man who can find the greater sum upon the right side of the ledger.

Years are the adjusters of many vexed difficulties; the solvers of many vexed problems; the arbitrators between man and man; the elucidators of mysteries yet to be fathomed. What has happened we know; what is to come is hidden by the vail of time. False lights have grown dim in the distance and soon will be entirely hidden beneath the dust of forgetfulness. But others will shine and dazzle and lure to destruction unless we have learned wisdom from the days gone before—the years that will never return.

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How do we stand with the past? How are we provided against the contingencies of the future? In all that pertains to printing, the past has literally to bury its dead and not mourn over the remains. That which was new and novel twelve months since has to be laid upon the shelf—better shipped to foundry and second-hand shop—and something fresh take its place.

To command and retain trade the printer has not only to keep up with the times, but be in the van of the army of improvement and invention. The tune to which he must—there is no softer word to give enunciation of the fact—must march or be hopelessly left in the rear, is ever a quickstep. The "hold fast to the old" will never answer for the craft of crafts and trade of trades. That should lead and never be led. The demand upon its resources are constantly changing, constantly of the unexpected and imperative order, and no old-fashioned rubbish will give satisfaction either to the tasteful eyes and skillful hands of the printer or not easily to be satisfied public.

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"Put not new wine into old bottles," read by the lights of the present trade, civilization and experience, inculcates the wisdom of not putting old type in new cases; that is (and more clearly), for the coming new year banish the old and out-of-style and "sort up" with the new, artistic and freshly beautiful. Not that the old may not fill the eye of printer, be unbattered in "body" and fair of "face." The vital question is not what you think of it, but what your patrons do. The "money that makes the mare" of business go at the greatest speed and win the most remunerative purses comes from their pockets, and yours will remain empty without their generosity in filling.

Every new year requires new stock; the new challenges attention and entices work that would not otherwise be thought of. There is a seductive power in new type, properly adjusted and nicely worked upon good paper with fine ink, that few can resist. Charming the eyes is the strongest mesmeric power to open the closed hand of financial miserism, and never forgetting that as you sow even so will you reap the golden grain of business during the coming year and "sort up."

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THE process of "sorting up" is a mere bagatelle now to former years. There need be no running away from

home to visit manufacturers, no wasting of precious time over specimem books, no inspection of matrix or mold.

THE INLAND PRINTER brings every month to your workshop an exhaustive ménu of all that is new, novel and useful in typographical and mechanical feasts—the bill of fare of the educated world. You have but to gaze as one might do in Wonderland and choose. Strikingly do the pages of the INLAND give everything for printing and printers, and, more than that, reliable hints of value and use. In these respects (and without suspicion of fulsome flattery), it may be called enclycopedic and a cyclopedia of all worth knowing in and of the art.

By it, consequently, one can make judicious selections without fear of failure or regret, and from its wide-world gathered wisdom obtain a plant to meet every emergency and "bring grist to the mill."

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THE pity of it is that there is such an abundance of supplies, so much that every good craftsman would like to be owner of that he stands appalled when he looks at the smallness of his bank account. And it would seem at the first glance that invention and enterprise had outrun demand in the matter. A careful examination will conclusively prove this not to be the case. We require all we have, and more. There can never be "too much of a good thing" in this instance. Production will never exceed requirement. New wants are constantly coming to the front, and new drafts upon the seemingly impossible must be made to meet them. There is nothing of the stand-still principle—the being satisfied. At least there ought not to be. One desire is scarcely met before we are reaching forward to gratify another and greater. The pigmy of a score of years since has become a giant. Will not the giant of today be dwarfed into a pigmy with the lapsing of another decade? Printing would never have been of importance if not progressive-will never be. But it always has-always will be, and finds in the new and beautiful its profit and glory.

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Among the new in printing during the coming year (according to political adjustment and rewards) will be a new *public printer*. With party arrangement we have nothing to do. But we of The Inland Printer have very much as far as pertains to the welfare of the craft and the head of the largest printing establishment in the world.

Therefore it is to be hoped the new appointee will be thoroughly educated in "the art and mystery"; be proficient and practical; a good workman himself; a judge of good work in others; that skill, sobriety and fitness will go very far in the appointment of subordinates; that they will outweigh political recommendations, and that the survival of the best craftsmen will be the rule and not the exception.

Making the government printing office a partisan machine is ever a gross error—never should be permitted; and the sooner abolished the better for the country, humanity, the craft, and the great interests involved in the production of work that will do honor to the art.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### PHYSIOGNOMICAL EXPRESSION IN TYPE-COM-POSITION AND BOOK-COVER DESIGNS.

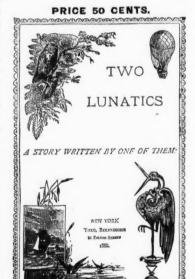
BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

HOOSING the above title for this paper, I think I have rather done some tight rope walking in the proper selection of the words. "Who," my gentle reader will say, "can speak of the physiognomy of job composition? Why, we may as justly expect in future a paper on the 'psychology of table-work,' or the 'anthropological character of long primer title extended,' the 'metaphysics of small pica roman' or the like." Eh bien! and still I hold the opinion that I am not wrong in choosing it. The builder who executes the plans laid before him by the architect, either gives expression to the taste of the architect or the owner of the building, who has given special orders as to its architectural features, or he follows the whim and fashion of the times; and, in the latter case, no one who ever visited the old cities of Nuremberg, Antwerp, Stockholm, etc., will deny that every building, every stone, every nail bears the physiognomy of the century in which it has been erected, and, in bearing that physiognomy, bears also witness to the character of the peoples at whose orders these buildings have been built, or who built them; thus we find the dead material of stone and wood and iron to pos-ess that property which, my gentle reader, once more, is generally believed to condition the presence of a soul for its production. In man, surroundings, education, physical health and mental standing find their way soon enough from the inner recesses of the soul, the prima recipient of existing conditions, to more visible quarters, the face, and although much of Lavater's science is forgotten and forlorn, and that not at all to the injury of truth, there was a grain of value in it which still holds its own. Lavater tells us that the character of man finds its sure means to impart itself to the outer world through facial expression. His doctrine teaches us that certain emotions, certain properties of the soul, characteristics of the individual, find each and every one a definite means of expression in the physiognomy. This appears quite natural: certain emotions condition a given facial expression, and, if often repeated - as the choleric, f.i. will often be mad and impatient; the sanguinic, seldom excited - that expression which at first only appeared in moments when the soul was accordingly agitated, will, after a certain time, remain with the individual and be a characteristic sign to the world, telling with expressive, although silent tongue, who the person is. Some experience in the observation of humanity gives one soon enough that knowledge of one's fellow-men, which the Germans call, menschenkenntniss, and which is a very useful property to possess. But to return from man to things. I have ventured the opinion that job composition may bear physiognomic expression, and have shown in the choice of an example from the building trades, in which way I desire to have this quasi coincidence between character and physiognomical expression understood. I venture the belief, and my experience in the matter leads me to the conclusion that certain characteristics in men call for certain tastes, which bear the signs of such characteristics, and that these tastes extend to almost every nook in their lives, giving color to their inclinations and actions. Thus, following up the red cord of that premise, we accept that also the appearance of stationery will bear such characteristics as may permit certain conclusions about its owner. It is merely a few days ago that the representative of a very large business concern, the purchasing agent of the Hoboken Ferry Company, entered a printing office to place an order for printed stationery: " I have had a lot of nonsense, curves, fancy touches and the like, on my memorandums thus far," he said, "but I don't like it. I want something plain and to the point, same as myself." This example may serve as a living proof of my suggestions. Here was a man through whose hands went innumerable items, who purchased everything for the large company whose buying agent he was, from a nail to a ferry boat, and who was well capable of valuing time and plainness. He desired expressly to have the character of his own personality imparted to his stationery. It is, furthermore, an actual fact, that from the appearance of a firm's or an individual's printed stationery one can form conclusions. "Speak, that I know you," is an ancient saying. "Show me your card that I know you," may be put in the

field on our part. Paradox as it seems, there is truth in this. I have never met with important men or women, people who had extended business responsibilities, politicians of the more important offices or scientists of renown, whose stationery did not bear witness of their personal value and importance. People of that class refuse the ornamental letter as a rule; their taste inclines toward the bold, stern and invariably toward the plain. They have not much spare time in life to devote to filigree ideas, and they avoid everything which would tend to take up time even in selection of their printed matter, that is, they shun all the odd series with which our typefounders have flooded the market some years ago. The plain roman letter is their choice, and it is the best and most useful in the end.

Considerable more outspoken than in commercial or private stationery, do we find the character expressed in the title pages of books and magazines. Here it is obvious that the character of the contents of a book or magazine must be significant in the title page or cover, and it may be considered a fact that this item has an enormous influence upon the sale of the article. Any publisher will admit this. Most people who buy books buy them without knowing what they buy. A standard author, such as Thackeray, Dickens, etc., will certainly not suffer in that degree as the modern unknown writer under the influence of a mean title page. He, however, will be a failure from the beginning if he brings his book under the wrong cover upon the tables of the bookstall. I remember one case, for an example. I have a friend who makes a specialty in gathering all literature referring to insanity and nervous diseases. Whether in the guise of a scientific essay, or in the more modest form of a novel or story, there is no book or booklet bearing the words or indications of "insanity," "nervousness," etc., which he will not hunger to acquire, and he will not rest until the treasure is his. Some time ago he passed a bookstall in Fulton street, New York, and to his delight found an advertisement of a book, entitled, "The Story of Two Lunatics." He rushed down into the basement of the bookstall and asked to be handed a copy. The seller complied. My friend took the small volume and, with disappointment and sadness, dropped it

on the nearest table without opening it. He left the store without buying what he would have sent all over the world to procure had he read the advertisement in some catalogue. A few days after this occurrence, I happened to pass the same bookstall and noticed the same advertisement. Knowing of the hobby of my friend, I thought I could make him happy; walked down stairs, and bought the book. I at once noticed the awkwardness of the cover and spoke about it to the seller. Putting my copy in the pocket of my overcoat, I hastened to the abode of my friend. "G-



I said, producing my treasure, "here is something for you," and I began aloud to read the title: "The Story of Two Lunatics." To my surprise I found my friend not at all in ecstasy over my discovery, and heard him request me to tear off the cover if I intended to present the volume to him. He repeated what I have narrated above, and said that he would never have bought the book, on account of its title page, although it had cost him several restless hours to know that the book existed and he did not have it. I put my book silently into the recesses of my overcoat, went to my printer, ordered a special title page to be printed, and having

the book with this page bound in sheep, presented it smilingly to G——. He was delighted, and (I reproduce the original title on preceding page to save my friend an unjust judgment by the reader) he was not so wrong; the original title was actually, as may be seen, miserably awkward.

So much about book titles.

Magazine covers go under a similar observance. Lack of space forbids me to go into details about this subject, and as I am at present gathering material for an extensive essay on the "Character and History of Magazine Covers," which I shall publish in a future number of this magazine, I merely wish to call the attention of readers to the coincidence between the contents and the cover of their magazine. There is the solid and stern Forum, with its plain and characteristic title. No one, being anything of a literary connoisseur, will look for light and merely time diverting articles under this cover. The men who speak here do not simply speak to entertain the reader, to satisfy the palate of the causerie-liking customer, though one paragraph in the Forum, or the North American Review, or the New Princeton Review, and the like, contains more beef, more substance, than an entire volume of one of the lighter magazines. This is not intended as a condemnation of the others. They fill their place in the same manner, and in the same manner-mostly, at least-indicate their character by the physiognomy of their cover.

This may suffice for the present. I will, as mentioned, return to the subject in a later issue, to further prove the propriety of the phrase, "Physiognomical expression in type-composition and book-cover designs."

### EARLY PRINTING IN CANADA.

FIRST to introduce printing into Canada were William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, in the year 1764; the first number of the Quebec Gazette appeared in French and English on June 21 of that year. Gilmore disappeared about 1774, and Brown remained sole proprietor of the journal until 1789. Brown printed several volumes, which for the period were chefs d'œuvre of typography.

Brown might properly be called the Caxton of Canada, while his successors, the Neilsons, might as appropriately be termed the Elzevirs.

The first book known to have been printed in Canada has the following title:

Catéchisme | do | diocése | de Sens. | par Monseigneur Jean—Joseph | Languet, archevéque de Sens- | a Québec; chez Brown & Gilmore Imprimeur de la Province. MDCCLXV.

A little *cul-de-lampe*, of an altogether home-made character ornaments the center of the title page, which is left blank. The volume is a duodecimo and contains 117 pages and three of index.

By the word Canada, be it understood that the old provinces of Lower and Upper Canada are intended. Printing was established in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in fact, by one Bushel, in 1751, who, in January, 1752, published the first gazette ever issued in the Dominion.

In 1767 another volume, long believed to be the first Brown & Gilmore ever printed, issued from their press at Quebec. It is a small octavo of ninety-six pages in the Montagnais tongue. It contains an epitome of the Christian doctrine for the use of the Montagnais Indians.

The right of Brown & Gilmore to be considered the fathers of Canadian printing is contested. Thus, the celebrated traveler Kalm relates that at the time of his voyage to Canada there was no printing press in operation there, but that there had been one at a previous time.

Mgr. Pontbriand brought with him to Canada a small press and types presented to him by Louis XV, on condition that they should never be used for printing political documents; and it was claimed that there were in the collection of that bishop's charges pastoral letters printed at dates too near together for them to have been possibly printed in France.

There were also published at Quebec several volumes of the ordinances of the English governors, one in 1766 and another in 1767, and in all probability a previous one was issued in 1765, though of that we cannot be sure. These volumes bore the imprint: "Tous imprimés chez Brown & Gilmore, near the Bishop's Palace."

So far as is known at present the first book printed at Montreal was a 32mo of forty pages, entitled:

Régleglement | de la confrérie | de l'adoration perpétuelle | du | S. Sacrement | et | de la bonne mort—A Montréal ; | chez F. Mesplet & C. Berger, Impri | meurs & Libraires ; prés le marché. 1776.

During the same year these printers issued two other books, "Jonathas et David, ou le triomphe de l'amitié, Comédie" and "Lettre du Chevalier St. Luc de la Corne sur le Naufrage de l'Auguste."

Thomas, in his "History of Printing in America," says that Mesplet and Berger were sent to Montreal by the American congress to introduce the art of printing, and thus to make the Independence movement more general throughout North America. On June 3, 1778, Mesplet founded the Gazette Littéraire, the first journal published at Montreal. It existed for scarcely one year.

No doubt Mesplet went to Canada at the same time as the commissioners Franklin, Chase and the Rev. Mr. Carroll, a Catholic priest, who were sent by the American congress to stir up the subject of annexation. These commissioners arrived at Montreal accompanied by Mesplet and Berger and a complete printing outfit on April 29, 1776. Not succeeding in their enterprise they returned to Philadelphia, but Mesplet had more courage and remained behind. Some time after their departure Mesplet went to Quebec and there printed his first Canadian volume, under the following title: "Cantiques de l'âme dévote divisés en XII livres, &c." Thus we see that Mesplet arrived at Montreal on April 29, 1776, established himself at Quebec and there printed his "Cantique"; then returned to Montreal and printed the three little volumes whose titles are given above, all within the space of eight months.

Printing was introduced into the province of Upper Canada by a French Canadian named Louis Roy, who published at Niagara, on April 15, 1792, the *Upper Canada Gazette, or American Oracle*. Later the press and the paper were removed to York (Toronto).

William Kingsford, in a little volume published at Montreal in 1856—"Canadian Archæology"—stated that after consulting John Beverley Robinson, governor of Ontario, and Douglas Brymner, archivist of the Dominion, he had come to the conclusion that the first volume printed in the province, other than statutes or parliamentary documents, is the "History of the Late Wars Between Great Britain and the United States of America," etc., by David Thompson, late of the Royal Scots, Niagara, Upper Canada. Printed by T. Sewell, Market square, 1832. This is an error; at least seven other volumes printed anterior to that date, the first in 1824—"St. Ursula's Convent"—having been issued at Kingston in that year.—American Bookmaker.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

DERHAPS the greatest difficulty with which the compositor must contend when brought into competition with the various methods of engraving, is the rigidity of his material. Practically, the crosssection of each character which he employs is a rectangle, and not only is the shape thus closely defined, but the size is restricted by the difficulty with which type can be cast beyond certain limits. The characters furnished him by the typefoundry are drawn to fit this rectangle, which naturally gives them a stiffness and inequality of spacing not necessary in wood-engraving or lithography, and the lines have a straightness and the characters a sameness which is almost impossible to avoid. In the various forms of engraving, after the lettering is done, the ornamentation can be put on wherever it is wanted, running around, between, or even through the characters, but with type this is an impossibility. To be sure, brass rule can be interwoven here and there, and ornaments introduced which, though cast on square bodie's, have faces of different forms, but the means of variation at his command are extremely limited. The advantage that a majority of the type are carefully engraved and finely finished, giving a perfection which is difficult to attain in ordinary engraving where the letters are not mechanically duplicated hardly compensates for the sameness resulting from each letter being an exact facsimile of the original engraved type. Various ingenious departures from the established rules have been made, both in regard to casting type on other than rectangular bodies, and in so arranging square type that they do not appear to be such.

Kerned letters, projecting as they do over the adjoining letters, help to fill out the white space, and thus even the spacing; but they are by no means as popular as they formerly were. Their decadence may be attributed to the fact that stereotyping and electrotyping are almost universal, and overhanging letters are liable to break off. Besides, in these times of hard and dry paper, and stiff ink, much greater pressure is required than formerly. The f, j and ff, the only letters which have been kerned for the last twenty years, are in all modern faces cut non-kerned, and the change, which has been greatly beneficial to the printer, has been accepted without protest, and many have probably not detected the difference. Of course, in italics kerns are necessary in order to preserve correct spacing of the letters. In such faces the cutter and matrix-fitter have a chance to exercise their ingenuity and judgment to produce the maximum of effect with the minimum of kern. A number of faces have been made kerned bodyways in order to bring the lines closer together. Inasmuch as but one of the caps and five of the lower case descend below the bottom line of the running letters, whereas all the caps, figures and a large number of the lower case come above, the kern is usually placed at the bottom. The same liability to break exists as when the kern is on the side, and to obviate this, some of the typefounders have cast an extra supporting shoulder at the bottom of the type. I believe the Penman script of the Bruce Typefoundry was the first exemplification of this idea, which has since been applied to other job faces. When such letters as V and W are brought close to such a letter as A or L, the space between them is very large, and greatly spoils the appearance of the line. To overcome this, some of the European foundries formerly kerned these letters, furnishing a space to fill out the distance when they were used in juxtaposition with letters whose face came close to their own. This system was necessarily applicable only to the larger bodies, and the trouble caused by careless workmen neglecting to place the space in the lines when necessary has prevented it from becoming popular. The same result is now achieved in a different manner, which will be noticed

Perhaps the earliest departure from a rectangular shape was in script type. It is manifestly impossible to cast a heavily sloping script on ordinary type bodies. The first solution of this difficulty was the rhomboid mold. The type was cast with uniform body, but the

cross section was oblique, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. Although theoretically correct, this system was found to be inconvenient - necessitating three-cornered quads at the ends for locking up. It was difficult to make

the type accurate either in body or set, and the cross pressure in locking up, had a tendency to push the type apart instead of together. To obviate this, the script mold now in ordinary use was invented. An extra heavy beard or shoulder is provided, taking up about a third of the body. The projecting letters of the script can thus be supported by triangular supports which, fitting into the space made by the shoulders, do not interfere with the close fitting of the type, as they would in ordinary molds. The backhand script, of course, necessitates no kerning, and a number of character scripts, the first of which, the Carpenter script, was produced by the Cleveland Typefoundry, have been cut with comparatively short ascenders and descenders, and a face running relatively wide, so that little kerning was necessary. A very good idea was also first promulgated in this face, and

is shown in Fig. 2. A number of the running letters having a line cut above them which lines with the cross line of the lower case t, thus adding resem-

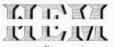
blance to handwriting. This has been applied to a number of other scripts and job faces, among the latter the Bijou and Chaucer, of the Johnson Typefoundry. Flourishes and logotypes greatly improve the appearance of script, but are not new. The latter will be spoken of

Another good idea is that of the Scribner series, produced by the Central Typefoundry, shown in Fig. 3. In this face the vertical lines of the cap L and T are cast on bodies a little larger than those on which the small caps are cast. The horizontal lines of these two letters are cast on bodies exactly equal to the difference between the

bodies of the caps and small caps. This produces an effect similar to engraving. Fig. 3A shows the same form, jet end of the L up, with the joints accentuated. A number of other job faces and series of



initials show this idea to a less extent. The different sectional series produced by the same typefoundry, one which is shown in Fig. 4, embody a very fair idea, but the execution was too faulty, and it took



too long to set up a line to allow them to become permanently popular. The type is cast in two sections divided horizon-18 Cast III two sections another line of type tally, and by placing another line of type between the two halves the effect of

laying a printed strip over a line of type is produced. To obtain satisfactory results brass rule or borders must be placed between the (To be continued.)

### AN EARLY TYPE-CASTING MACHINE.

As indicative of the hostility displayed toward labor-saving machinery years ago, the following, in connection with the typefounding business, is related by the inventor of the machine, Mr. David Bruce:

In the year 1838-we have forgotten the exact date-Bruce delivered to James Conner, founder of the United States Typefoundry, the newly conceived machine for casting type, which was destined to take the place of hand casting. The understanding was that in case the machine worked all right, it was to be purchased by Mr. Conner.

The machine was carefully placed in position, everything made ready, and with an audience composed of nearly all hands in the building, the first attempt at an improved method of producing type was made. But the contrivance failed to work. In spite of all examinations and tinkering the new invention failed to meet expectations. The inventor himself examined it, but to no purpose. Mr. Bruce finally declared that he would be compelled to take it back on his yacht to Bordentown, New Jersey, and there take it completely apart, and

A well-known hand caster by the name of Watson, being somewhat of a sailor, and in apparent good will, offered to sail the craft and deliver the famous machine at its destination. This offer, however, Mr. Bruce declined, being somewhat suspicious already of the casters.

After some little inconvenience the machine was placed in the workshop in New Jersey, and the process of taking it apart was completed, when it was found that a large spike nail had been driven securely into the nipple, from whence the metal is forced, thus effectually preventing the machine from working. It was afterward learned that it was part of a preconcerted plan for Watson to return with the invention, and on the voyage pitch it overboard.

The machine was finally placed in position again in Mr. Conner's foundry, when, after a number of years' usefulness, it was sold to the firm of George Bruce & Son, where it may still be seen .- Typographic Messenger.

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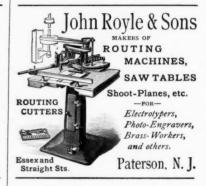
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Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, 143 Nassau street, New York. John Thomson. 154 Monroe st., Chicago.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the New Style New York. Sole manufa Noiseless Liberty Press.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Model Press Company, Limited, The, 912 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the New Model Job Press. Three sizes, \$65, \$110 and \$175.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the Challenge and Old Style Gordon presses.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

### MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

### PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, 33 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of the Challenge and Advance paper cutters.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

### PAPER DEALERS-COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H. & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and

### PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street,

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufact-

Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Mass., manufacturers of "Old Berkshire Mills" first-class linen ledger and writing papers.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin street, Chicago. Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street,

Illinois Paper Co., 151-153 Wabash ave., Chicago, book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri. Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. Fine writing papers, linens, ledgers, bonds, etc.

# PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue,

### PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.

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Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park Place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

### THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY .- Continued.

### PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin and map and relief-line engravers, Fran Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J., routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

### PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, Manager.

### PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortmen type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Every thing required by printers.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chi-cago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys and every-thing of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada,

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

### PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street,

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleve-land, O., printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The Standard and the Durable.

Buckie Printers' Roller Company, The, 421 Dearborn street, Chicago. Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies. Specially, manufacturer of roller composition. Rochester agent for The INLAND PRINTER.

### PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printer's tools in the world.

### PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co. and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

### QUOINS.

Hempel's Patent Steel Quoins, found at all dealers in printers' materials in the world. Hempel & Dingens, manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.

### RUBBER STAMPS AND NUMBERING MACHINES.

Blakely, Geo. R., Bradford, McKean Co., Pa. Numbering machines for checks, orders, paging, etc. Metal bodied type, self inkers, daters, etc.

### SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

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Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada,

### STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

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Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

### TYPEFOUNDERS.

Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Cincinnati Type Foundry, The, 201 Vine street,

Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, pro-prietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets. New York.

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Great Western Type Foundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

### TYPEFOUNDERS.

Lindsay (A. W.) Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Type Foundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey, Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Ore. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest west of Chicago. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

Starr, T. W., & Son, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets,

Toronto Type Foundry. Point system. 80-82
Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general
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American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter,

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

### WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Manufact-urers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list.

National Printers Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of The Inland Printer.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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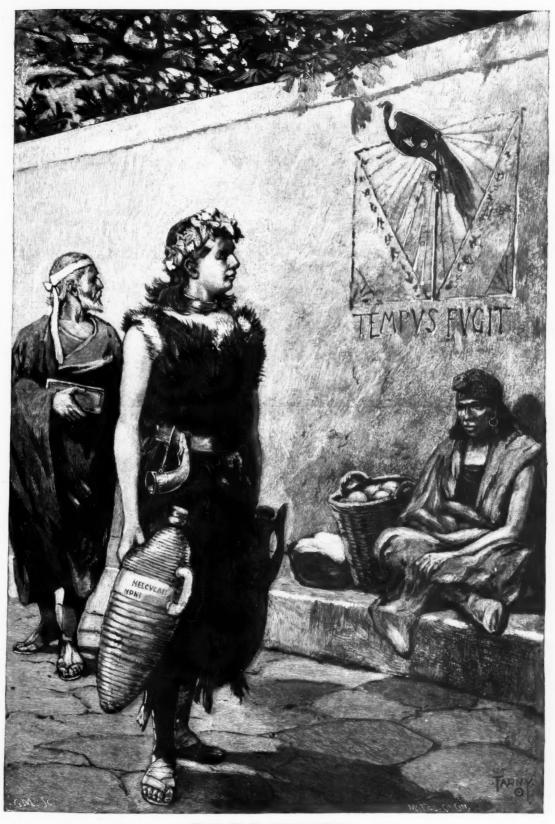
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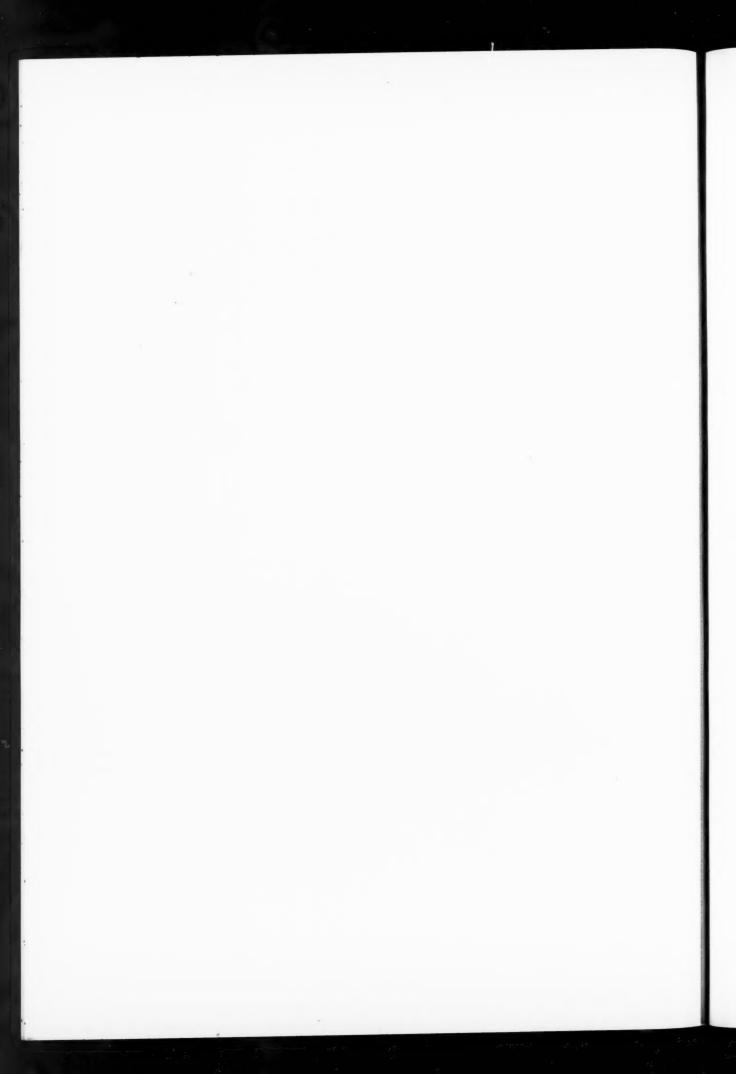
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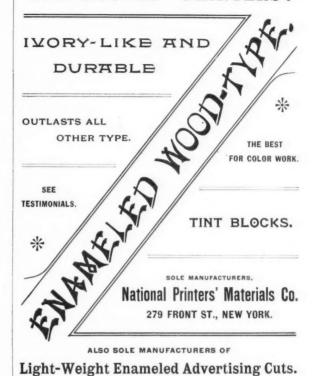




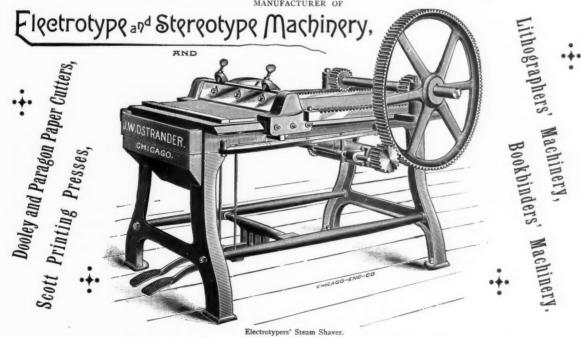
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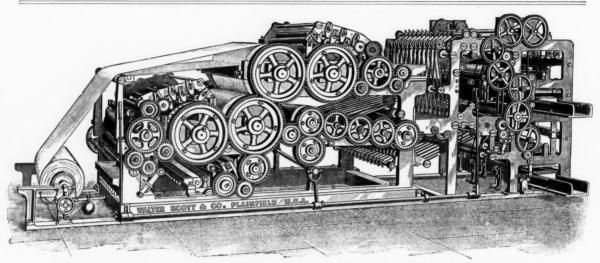


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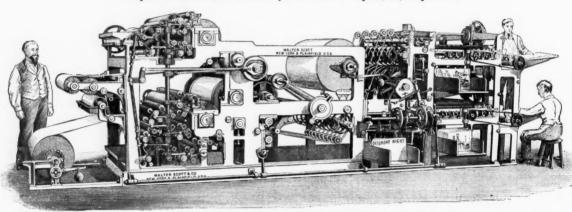
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Especially designed for Illustrated Periodicals and Fine Book Work. Guaranteed to produce work equal in quality to four roller two-revolution or stop-cylinder presses. Speed, 6,000 per hour.

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Messrs. Walter Scott & Co., Plaisfield, N. J.:

Gentlemen,—The Perfecting Press and Folder combined, turnished us by you for printing and folding Ayer's almanac, is giving excellent satisfaction. We are running it at a speed of 10,000 to 11,000 books per hour. The inking apparatus is perfect, the distribution being so thorough that we do not find it necessary to "wash up" oftener than once in ten hours. The arrangements to prevent "off-set" are so effective that we change the tympan sheet only once a day. In this regard the machine is performing better than we expected, as we counted on the necessity of frequent changes. The printing is in perfect register, and the folding more uniform and accurate than anything we have had done on hand-folding machines. You are at liberty to refer ir quirers to us for further particulars.

Yours truly.

I. C. AYER CO.

Yours truly, J. C. AYER CO.

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MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

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Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON.

Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON,

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8-inch,	1.10	*	1.20	la-inch.		1.80	adolessor.
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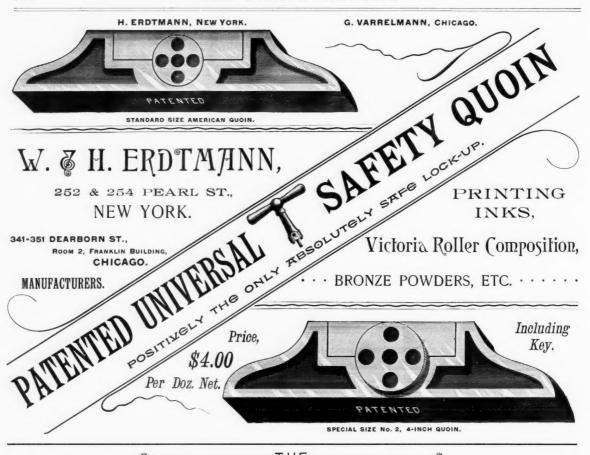


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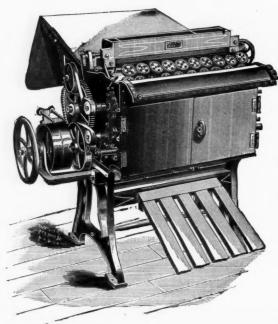


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### CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.

### FROM LANSING.

To the Editor .

LANSING, Mich., November 29, 1888.

Business is quite brisk at present at Michigan's capital, especially at the state printing office of Thorp & Godfrey, where the boys are pulling themselves together for the rush expected at the meeting of the legislature in January next. Several changes have recently been made in the different departments, of which the latest is the promotion of W. A. Simpkins - an old member of No. 72, whose unionism has been tried, and stood the test-to the foremanship of the jobroom. He succeeds Frank Edwards, who left on November 27 in the same quiet but unceremonious manner in which he introduced himself during our late strike. His departure was much regretted - by his creditors, and, we suppose, by his wife, whom he forgot to take with him. But three of his companions of the rodent fraternity now remain. Our late delegate, A. N. Brown, upon whom has fallen the mantle of Mr. Hatch, who was forced to resign on account of illness, proves a very efficient foreman of the bookroom, while President S. G. Ruth occupies the same position in the newsroom held by Frank Rose prior to his removal to St. John.

Launt Thompson has added a newsroom to his job office since he received the contract to print the *Beacon* and *Center*, and employs an extra force of hands, with Fred. Curran, formerly of the state office, as foreman.

PAUL PRY.

### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor .:

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1888.

The printers, using the term generally, have had a booming fall so far as work is concerned. No failures have been announced of consequence, although two or three small papers have gone under. Three or four newspaper enterprises are looming up, one of them, The Quaker, a semi-political, semi-social, semi all round sort of publication. All our newspaper people are in good heart and don't see much to trouble them. None of our publishers are making fortunes, but none are obliged to fly kites. The Press is salting down a thousand or more every week for its plucky proprietors. The Times does not propose to stay far behind. The Record is still on the revenue reform war path, and is polishing up its tomahawks for another campaign. Two of our young, but very able and bright newspaper sprouts, Dorr and Stoddard, have gone this week to New York to show the New Yorkers and the recent purchasers of the Graphic how it ought to be run. Elkins, Vice-President Morton, and a number of republican wheel horses have bought it out, and propose to out-puck Puck and out-judge Judge and make things lively generally and comfortable for the new stockholders' pocket book. The last temporary owner of the Graphic escaped with only \$60,000 out; but what better could be expected out of a 7,000 circulation. It is going to be hard work to popularize an unpopular paper, but there is money in abundance and hustlers in the business office.

Speaking of New York papers, the *Star* has gone, as you all know, and over \$700,000 with it. Bennett, of the *Herald*, dropped in and turned things upside down, and skipped back to Paris. Charles R. Miller, of the *Times*, I learn, is going to celebrate the completion of the new building with some rousing journalistic enterprise.

Our typefounders are busy and business is fairly good. Collections are better than for a year. People seem anxious to keep out of debt. Prompt payments are more general even among country papers who are supposed to be often paid for subscriptions in potatoes and pumpkins.

The typographical unions' proceedings, both German and English, are of a monotonous character. The wage question has ceased to be an interesting one, although a number of job offices are still in the hands of the Philistines. Wages are quite uniform; employment is regular. Comparatively few printers are arriving, and an occasional old hand packs up and hies to distant fields.

The job printers have not had much time to waste. Just now nearly all are busy, though orders are slackening up. Holiday activity is near at hand. The booksellers and art stationers are having a good run of business. Dealers in novelties and publishers of bibles and of sacred literature are keeping their presses quite busy. The fast presses are coming in. Speed is the thing. Several of our publishers are about ordering large and more perfectly equipped presses, and the press builders and agents tell me they never had as many inquiries as now. The country towns are sending in a good many orders, so say the dealers in printing material.

Typefounders are stirring up the matrix cutters for new designs in all kinds of lettering. From present indications the founders will be very busy all the winter. Newspapers are blossoming out very rapidly. Our electro-platers are having their hands full of work. Plate matter is not such a luxury as it used to be, though the companies east are still doing a good business.

We are great here on lineage. The great-great-grandson of Christopher Sower, who started business here in 1738, has just moved from Market street. G. Washington, J. Adams, and all those fellows used to loaf in the great-grandfather's office. Everybody wants a graphophone. The mill at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is sold six months ahead. The stenographers wonder if its coming is their day of judgment; but they need not fear.

The pressmen are making a very compact union, and the best men in it are selected for office. A great deal of nightwork is being done in the press and composing rooms. "We are rushed to death" is the way some of them put it. The paper makers are having things practically their own way. Paper of all kinds sells at good prices. The mills are crowded. Stocks are large and a good trade is ahead of us. The paper machinery makers have about all they can do.

Ornamental lettering has reached its limit. Typefounders are all searching after plain and neat designs. There is less room for the play of orignality in this direction, at least of the ordinary sort; but a high order of designing talent will find much to develop and much to do in the way of buying out new and neat and attractive designs for letters. It is no wonder that we got away from the wildness of ornamentation that has been tangling up our advertising space of late. Everything will be plainer. Taste and judgment alike welcome the change.

Book publishers and booksellers tell us that there is a steady enlargement in the demand for books and literature of all kinds, especially that leading into scientific directions. There is less mousing into the literature of the forgotten past and more reading of current thought and the results of current investigation.

Investigators into all departments of science, in all avenues of thought, in art, in finance, in political economy, in history, are all delving after something that will make a book that will sell. Authorship is better remunerated than in years past. There is more general culture and more desire to be informed, in short, the intellectual capacity of the masses is expanding and is consequently demanding more food and sustenance.

Schools are springing up. Trade schools are prospering. Our octogenarian Williamson proposes to expend the big end of his \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 fortune in establishing a trade school that for size and completeness will have no equal on either side of the water. The first slice appropriated is \$2,500,000. This is for a start. Our Girard institution here has some thirteen hundred pupils. Trade education has received very little attention there, but Mr. Williamson's idea is to have a school where a great variety of trades and crafts can be practically taught. Foreign nations are outstripping us. Trade learning ought to be popularized among the American youth. Can this be done? The most unremunerative channels are crowded with American youth, while those which ultimately promise well are left to the youth of other lands or the sons of foreigners, very largely.

Our editors are all plodding along like the rest of us. There are no burning questions to divide us, no great issues to make or break the country, no topics to discuss which will give an editorial writing fame or distinction for an able mastery of them. Everything is commonplace; yet, for all, newspapers are better edited and are better educating the people than they have ever done.

M.

### DIAMOND STATE PRINTING AND NEWSPAPER NOTES.

To the Editor: WILMINGTON, Del., December 6, 1888.

The destruction of Peter Brynberg's ancient printing office, at No. 403 Shipley street, revives interesting memories of one of the first newspaper ventures in Delaware. Brynberg was a printer of church and school books, who flourished in the city of Wilmington about one hundred years ago, and whose descendants are now among the leading citizens of this city. The sons of John B. Porter, a publisher and bookseller of the last generation, and who wedded Brynberg's daughter, still continue the bookseller's trade at the old house on Market street. Robert Porter, a grandson of the old printer, is a member of the publishing firm of Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. Another branch of the family is represented by E. G. Bradford, son of the late Judge Bradford of the United States District Court, and connected by marriage with the famous French family of Du Pont de Lemouis, who settled on the Brandywine a century ago.

The newspaper of which Brynberg was the originator was the Delaware State Journal, which, during its last years, was ably conducted by Henry Eckel, whose death happened during this year. Eckel sold the Journal to Crosdale & Cameron, the founders of the Every Evening, and its identity was lost among several other journals

now represented by Every Evening.

Among the earliest printing offices was that of the *Journal*. The establishment was located at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. The press, one of the most primitive power presses, was in the back basement of the building, a dark, dirty, dingy place, and in an adjoining room was a large fly-wheel with a belt running through the wall to the press. The power was furnished to this wheel by a muscular negro through the medium of a crank.

The Journal was whig in politics and continued so more than fifty years, became republican at the outbreak of the war, and finally democratic under Eckel's management, because, so it stated, the party and city printing, under the republican administration, was given to the Daily Commercial, a new city paper projected by Jenkins & Atkinson. Howard M. Jenkins is now editor of the American, and Wilmer E. Atkinson is publishing the Farm Journal, both of Philadelphia.

The business situation is excellent in Delaware. The printing establishments throughout the state have as much work as they can well handle.

The Delaware Printing Company, an incorporated concern, whose establishment is located at 224 Market street, this city, has gained an excellent reputation for fine work. The specialties of the company are high-class printing, stationery goods, bookbinding and the making of blank books. Edward F. James is president, and Warren H. Farra, secretary and treasurer.

The last journalistic enterprise here, the *Evening Journal*, is a great success. The paper is republican; it is owned by the Journal Publishing Company, which is entirely composed of the working force of the establishment. Fred E. Bach, formerly news editor of the *Morning News*, is managing editor. The *Morning News* under its present management is doing well. The *Index*, the new paper at Dover, the state capital, has more than realized the most sanguine expectations of its projectors.

The New Era, published at Middletown, and owned and edited by Freeman & Webber, has attained much popularity and influence. The firm has obtained several large and profitable state contracts. A stock company is being organized to establish a printing and newspaper office at Odena. It is expected that the enterprise will be in operation early in 1889.

The paper-making interest, which centers along Brandywine Creek and its tributary, is pursuing the even tenor of its way. Several of the mills have stopped a few days for necessary repairs, but active operations have been resumed, and now manufacturing is being carried on to its greatest extent. The daily production is heavy.

Thomas E. Savey, of the well-known Pusey & Jones Company, this city, who has just returned from Germany, furnished a splendid and satisfactory account of the success of American paper machinery in that nation, and asserts the superiority of American workmen, and of the

machines which they produce. A machine made by the Pusey & Jones Company is owned by the German government, and is employed in manufacturing the patented fibrous paper similar to that used by the United States in its treasury notes. This machine is jealously watched, and the possession of any of the paper by a private individual is an offense subject to heavy fine and imprisonment.

The Pusey & Jones Company are interested in extensive paper-making works at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. A number of mills have been built, and the manufactures, which comprise paper and wood pulp, are turned out in great quantities, the daily product being about ten tons. The vast and valuable woodlands of Virginia and West Virginia supply the material from which the paper and pulp are produced. The woods chiefly consumed in the works are poplar and bass, which grow prolifically in the forests of the Virginias.

The paper mills in Maryland and Chester County, Pennsylvania, are very busy, and will continue to be so for an indefinite period.

ARGUS.

### AULD LANG SYNE.

To the Editor:

DENVER, December 8, 1888.

"There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the fitful mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair."

One of the thrice welcome features of THE INLAND PRINTER is its monthly portrait and sketch of some well-known disciple of Faust. Pleasant memories are revived with the introduction of each prominent member of the fraternity, many of whom assisted in forming the display lines of our history in halcyon days before the war. "Glad tidings of great joy" are oft conveyed to many veterans of the stick and rule as they gaze upon the familiar features of some former companion, long since removed from view. Imagine the changing countenance and brightening eye beneath the bald or snowy pate of many an old printer, as he gives his spectacles an extra rub before adjusting them for another and more critical inspection of the latest portrait in our art gallery!

The hyphen of thought vividly connects the past and present. Again is seen burning the midnight oil of a quarter of a century ago. Friendships formed in youth, attachments made in the lang syne of social enjoyment, kindle and burn anew, and for the time being one lives

again days departed.

A genuine appreciation of these reproductions is shared alike by those who knew the actors of our exclusive stage and those who have succeeded them, and all await, in pleasurable anticipation, the coming number which will limn another veteran of our ranks.

The expansion of the printer's field in thirty years has obliterated from the present many of the typographical pinnacles which were then beacon lights—

"Yet there is something will not die,
Where life hath once been fair;
Some towering thoughts still rear on high,
Some Roman lingers there!"

This reappearance in artistic relief of "the quick or the dead" of our craft strikes that responsive chord of memory so nobly sung by Virgil, so sweetly tuned by Burns. It has become a craft matrice, akin to that fraternal custom, beautifully exemplified, wherein, in mystic circle, with bumpers fair, the chaplets of honored and departed brothers are kept green.

In lifting lines from forms representing well-remembered printing centers, and selecting therefrom the worn upper-case faces, that they may adorn an issue, The Inland Printer has adopted a conceit as quaint and appropriate as it is fraternal and timely. 'Tis the preservation of the fruit ere the richness and flavor are lost. Consider the feelings of loneliness and sadness of the aged tourist, as he journeys from one well-known haunt to another of former years, seeking a greeting from an associate of by-gone days! He looks, expectant, for a kindly recognition, as he saunters from frame to frame. He realizes that he is only a lost sort of an antique type; yet he becomes overjoyed if, perchance, he discovers a lonely wrong-font still lingering, superannuated, 'midst the glittering of modern electric lights. The necessities

of the one and the copy of the other are forgotten as they clasp hands and until pages from the dead-stone of the past.

There is a labor of love in presenting old specimen types, surrounded by the new, which will be appreciated by younger swifts and artistic rule-benders, as they read the sketches of those portrayed and blend them with the traditions heard during apprenticeship. Much of the history of the craft remains, like Emmet's epitaph, and those of our guild have had to depend upon the traveling historian for such of his lore of the modern black art as time and inclination would permit.

These reflexes of former lights will add a budding warmth to laudable ambition, until a spirit of emulation takes possession of the young and talented artisan, and he, too, will look forward to the time when he may have an initial in the Book of Fame.

"Behold, fond man!
See here thy pictured life;—pass some few years—
Thy flowering spring, thy summer's ardent strength,
Thy sober autumn fading into age,
And pale, concluding winter comes at last
And shuts the scene."

Advices from many of the cities of the East and West indicate the largest attendance of ex-delegates and visitors at Denver in June in the history of the International organization. If they fail to materialize they will regret it, as the printers of Colorado are waiting with open arms to entertain all who will favor them with a visit.

While a session of the International Typographical Union in the Far West is yet an untried experiment, the prediction may now be safely ventured that, numerically, it will surpass any former meeting of that body. Those who attend will be amply repaid for the length of their journeys, and will return to their homes filled with mental pictures of mountain scenery, and regrets that that they had not taken the lamented Greeley's advice years ago. If the hospitality of Denver union does not meet the expectations of some of our Eastern epicures, they will at least enjoy feasts of pure air and limpid waters unknown elsewhere in the world. The programme outlined by the committee on arrangements includes a mountain trip, with snowslide and avalanche attachments. Ex-delegates will be presented with territory for toboggan slides sufficiently large to be considered a joy forever. Delegates and visitors from the Dominion have had their climatic conditions carefully considered, chile Colorado - wild flowers being found in abundance above timber line and adjacent to masses of perpetual snow. The clam-bakes of Cape Cod, the oyster patties of the bathing resorts, the gumbo of the Gulf, the elixir of the blue grass region, the Teutonic condiments of the river towns, the delicacies which abound near the Great Lakes and the fruits of the coast will serve as side dishes to our mountain menu. As for scenery, job lots, extensive and magnificent enough to discount all previous efforts, have been set aside for those who will remain during the summer. If any are hesitating under the impression that there are not takes enough on the hook, let them hesitate no longer. A western welcome awaits all, with special inducements for the ex-delegate and visitor.

Preparations for the reception of the International Typographical Union delegates in June will soon assume definite shape, the committee having charge of the same being now actively at work. Honorable O. L. Smith, a well-known Colorado representative to the International Typographical Union, was the unanimous choice of Denver union for chairman of the committee having general charge of arrangements. The selection was the best that could have been made, and the honor a deserved one. Mr. Smith had been untiring in his efforts during the past five years to secure for Denver a session of the International body, and to him, above all others, belongs the credit of final success. He has associated with him ex-delegates, having varied experience, justifying confidence in the result of their work.

The mention of Captain William M. Meredith's name in connection with the position of public printer affords much pleasure and satisfaction to members of the craft in Colorado. The action of Chicago Typographical Union in unanimously indorsing him for that position is heartily commended by all veteran printers of the Great West who are acquainted with Captain Bill. His tried and true record in union ranks, taken in consideration with his well-known business ability and practical experience, justify the prediction that President-elect Harrison will do

the right thing at the right time in selecting William H. Meredith for that position, which embraces honor, trust, executive ability and craft knowledge.

The *Evening Times* has assumed metropolitan proportions, and is crowding the morning journals in ability and enterprise. All of the Denver dailies are now a source of pride to the craft as well as to the state.

The contract for the state printing for the ensuing two years will be awarded this month, the legislature meeting in January.

Printing business is never dull in Denver. At times there is an oversupply of printers, as is the case at present.

As this is the season of the year when reigns "Peace on earth and good-will to men," I will join Tiny Tim in saying, "God bless everyone."

JOHN D. VAUGHAN.

### A PROSPEROUS OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK, December 10, 1888.

The printing, publishing and kindred interests, which have been in a somewhat languishing condition for several months, are recovering, and it is indicated that all the industries will enjoy more than the usual prosperity during the winter. The leading job printing, lithographing, engraving and book binding establishments are crowded with orders, and the outlook is encouraging and pleasant. It is true that there are many unemployed printers, lithographers, and other workmen, hanging about the city, but investigation reveals the fact that these men constitute the class who are generally idle, they being chiefly composed of incompetents. First-class workers in all lines find employment, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

Never before in the history of the printing, lithographing and engraving interests has the demand been so great for holiday goods. The manufacturing stationers and book publishers are pressed with orders for original, novel and attractive products. This season will witness the production of novelties that will be real surprises. Among the firms here that have produced lines of beautiful and striking goods is the Moss Engraving Company. The stereotyped subject entitled "The Young Huntsman" is a splendid morceau, and reflects much credit upon the Moss process. The Christmas and New Year's souvenir cards and gift books are wonders of the printer's, lithographer's, engraver's and bookbinder's arts. The call is so great that the houses producing these holiday articles are running until late at night, while hundreds of extra hands are employed to fill the influx of orders.

The literary field here is being filled with scores of bright women, The leading journals are employing cultured writers of this class, and are fast dispensing with old hacks, who are useless. Woman in New York journalism is becoming not less a potent literary influence, but a great power. There is scarcely a prominent journal that is not indebted to her pen for some of the most thoughtful editorials, not as occasional contributions either, but as part of the regular staff. Not a few of the ablest book reviews and essays on moral and social reforms, to say nothing of dramatic and art criticism and the entire field of belles lettres are from that source; but, as a rule, they are not adepts at, probably because they have rarely any taste for, the metaphysical or mathematical themes, and consequently the amount of labor of that kind intrusted to them is comparatively small. I speak now more particularly of the daily press. Women had always found more or less congenial and profitable employment on the literary weeklies and the monthly magazines, but the field was contracted, being restricted for the most part to love stories, poetry, society gossip and the latest fashions, but their destined identification with the more exacting functions of metropolitan journalism dates no further back than say thirty-five or forty years ago. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, so long connected with Peterson's Magazine, and whose memory is still cherished in Philadelphia as it is in New York, may be said to have paved the way as literary critic and editorial contributor to the New York Express, a position which she occupied for an extended period, notwithstanding an accumulation of other literary labors in the world of romance, including not a few novels, such as "Fashion and Fame," which at the time achieved a remarkable popularity. Mrs. Stephens was followed on the same paper by another authoress, only less known to fame, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet, best known,

perhaps, to the reading public as the author of "The Women of the Revolution," and later on Mrs. R. N. Cromwell, author of "Meum et Tuum," made her mark as a poetical contributor to the same columns. The civil war at this time had something to do in giving the women their opportunity in taking the places of many clever writers, who were off at the front as correspondents. Meanwhile the Times, Tribune World and other dailies were availing themselves in like manner of the best female talent they could get for special writing, and from that period to the present it has always found a good market when supported by faithful industry. In the less conspicuous paths of daily journalism, it need hardly be mentioned, women are not only quite numerous, but are among the most efficient and conscientious workers. As reporters and interviewers they have a quick tact which serves them well, but in the rough work of a political campaign, such as that through which the country has just passed, they are out of place, nor do they seek to fill it. But at many of the churches on Sunday, when preachers of note occupy the pulpit, they may be seen at the reporter's table, along with those of the masculine gender, without exciting the surprise that would be felt by minister or congregation in former years, when such an innovation was undreamed of. The fact is worth recording, not only as showing the increasing opportunities which are now presented for women to utilize their intelligence and industry, but also as evidencing an abatement of the narrow prejudice that formerly prevailed against the application of woman's abilities to any field of usefulness beyond the strictly domestic circle.

Mr. David G. Croly, formerly managing editor of the World (under the Manton Marble proprietorship), is lamenting the disappearance of so many journalists from active life, and for that matter from life itself. within the past twenty-five or thirty years. Mr. Croly, states, "he had an editorial position on the Herald, from 1856 to 1859. That is over thirty years ago. Vet if he entered the editorial rooms of that journal now he would not meet one of his old associates. A few, a very few, have dropped out, but at least nine out of every ten have joined the great majority. It is remarkable how rapidly the personnel of journalistic staffs change. There are probably not more than three persons on the World who were associated with him when he resigned, in 1872, to become editor of the Graphic. A newspaper seems to have a life of its own quite apart from the persons who contribute to its columns." The last statement no doubt, is, in some sense, correct. The persons who contribute to its columns "may come and go," but the newspaper, like the purling brook, "goes on for ever." But Mr. Croly may take comfort from the reflection that his experiences are by no means exceptional. At the time he entered the Herald office there was another journal, the Morning Express, at that time a competitor of the old Journal of Commerce, which still exists today as the compound Mail and Express, but, with a solitary exception, not one of the numerous writers that constituted its numerous and well-equipped staff is alive now. Other city papers, if they call the roll, dating that far back, would receive as little of a response. But what then? People said, when Henry J. Raymond and Horace Greeley died, the Times and Tribune would be likely to die also, but, so far from that being the case, the two journals have attained a degree of prosperity and influence that was never dreamed of, perhaps, while the two distinguished editors were still in the flesh. So that while it is correct to say that "a newspaper seems to have a life of its own, quite apart from the persons who contribute to its columns," it would, at the same time, be an erroneous deduction that there must be something in the journalistic profession inimical to longevity. There is no such thing. As a rule, it depends a good deal upon the journalist himself, as regards habits, temperament, associations, etc. If these are all right he can stand any amount of mental strain, day and night, and even thrive off it. Of course, it is quite possible to push the strain, as it often is pushed to a perilous extreme, in which case Nature is apt to exact her penalty, but then may it not be said that the same is measurably true of all other vocations of

The copyright, good-will and United Press franchise of the *Star* newspaper, as well as the lease of its premises, have been sold by W. P. Sullivan, receiver. Previous to the sale, Lawyer Henry H. Anderson, attorney for Andrew K. Van Deventer and other judgment creditors, read a formal notification to all intending bidders that the "right, title

and interest in the visible and tangible property, such as the press, machinery, type and furniture, had been purchased at sherift's sale, on October 30, by George E. Downs, and the last sale now made subject to the rights of said purchaser." Joseph F. Clinch, lessor of the premises, also gave notice of an arrearage of \$9,000 in the rental of the property, which must be promptly settled by intending publishers of the paper, under penalty of rejectment. The first bid was \$5,000, by J. F. Acherman, representing Perkins, Goodwin & Co., creditors. This was followed by one of \$10,000, made by William Shillaber, to whom the property was subsequently knocked down for \$15,000. Mr. Shillaber said that he "represented himself and others," and added that he was "not at liberty to say anything further at present." Receiver Sullivan is reported as saying that the paper will be issued as usual until the purchasers have decided what they will do. The Star people, during the past three years have sunk \$500,000.

The Industrial Information Company has been incorporated with the following trustees: Sidney W. Hopkins, Jr., Albert H. Ely and Jesse R. Betts. Its capital is \$25,000, and its objects are to publish books and newspapers, and to collect and supply items of news.

That remarkably versatile journal, the Herald, has introduced a new conceit into its "make-up," namely, drawing upon Shakespeare and other poets, and even the Psalms of David, for its headlines, the authorship being duly credited. The experiment implies no little ingenuity, not to say scholarship, on the part of the gentlemen who have charge of the several departments, and if it is to be a permanent feature, it will be curious to observe what is to be done when the Dictionary of Quotations is exhausted. However, it is best not to anticipate trouble, even in such a case. The quotation is made to fit the subject with happy effects. Thus, an article on the approaching ball season leads off with, "On with the Dance," from Byron; another, giving a list of forthcoming marriages, with, "Hail Wedded Love," from Milton; another, reviewing the amateur dramatic season, "All the World's a Stage," from Shakespeare; another, reviewing the labors of the Brooklyn pastors, with, "Behold the Upright," from the Bible, and so on to the end of the chapter.

G. S. Ellinger & Co., printers and publishers, 7, 9 and 11 New Chambers street, have made a general assignment, without preferences, to Lausen N. Clark.

Printer-Journalist.

### FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, December 10, 1888.

The state of the printing trade in Omaha at the present time shows a vast improvement over that of last year. Omaha is fast coming to the front in the printer's art, and we bespeak for it a bright future and a high place among the really good towns of the country. Its newspapers are improving day by day, and are bright, newsy journals, such as the public demands at the present age, and we think they are, with one or two exceptions, perhaps, paying good interest on the investments. In the past year there have been a number of new papers and job offices started in Omaha, and, as far as we can learn, they are meeting with deserved success. We would estimate that at the present time there were at least fifty more "situations" for printers in the city than at this time last year, and the "pan-handlers" are growing beautifully less, for we can now meet them with a situation at almost every turn. There is no need of a printer (no bums need apply) to be idle in Omaha if he wants work, as the newspapers are all running full forces, and the jobrooms are crowded with men to their utmost capacity, and a few of them running night and day to get their contracts out, owing to a rush of holiday work.

Among the new papers that have recently made their appearance before the Omaha public, is the Omaha Dispatch, a bright penny-sheet, with J. C. Wilcox and R. D. Kelley at the masthead. The Dispatch is an evening paper, shows enterprise, and we bespeak for it a bright future. It caters to the laboring classes and supplies their every want. R. D. Kelley is an old-time printer and handles the "forms" as if he had seen 'em before, besides doing considerable pencil shoving. He is a rustler.

The Omaha Herald has passed into the hands of R. A. Craig, late of the Chicago Times, Mr. McShane having received the sum of

S80,000 for the plant. The *Herald*, under its new management, will still remain the leading democratic organ of Nebraska. A number of changes have been made in the reportorial force, and it is whispered on the quiet that a change of foreman in the newsroom is contemplated. We will be sorry if this is the case, as Mr. McDermott is worthy of the position, and has held it creditably for a number of years.

The Inter-State Democrat, formerly the Inter-State Herald, has been moved to this city from Council Bluffs, and it is a welcome addition to Omaha newspapers. We understand there is a jobroom attached.

The Omaha *Excelsior* and the *Watchman*, both weekly papers, issue holiday numbers next week, and they are promised to be handsome issues. The *Excelsior* will be a business number for business men, containing cuts of all the principal buildings of Omaha and South Omaha, and articles on all branches of industry in our city.

In our meanderings we noticed Lew Moulton on the "forms" at the *Republican* office. Mr. Moulton has held the position as foreman of the *Republican* before, and we were glad to see him back in his old position. Patsy Boyle, the former foreman, resigned, and is now holding cases on the sheet. Mr. Boyle was one of 190's delegates to the International.

We learn that C. E. Crittenden, formerly a member of the finance committee of 190, but now of Tacoma, Washington Territory, has been elected corresponding and recording secretary of the union there. Mr. Crittenden has only been in Tacoma about three months, and his friends here, who are legion, will be glad to hear of his success.

The job offices of Blinn & Kueck and Mr. Gideon have been consolidated, Mr. Gideon removing his office from the *Herald* building to Blinn & Kueck's old stand, corner Sixteenth and Dodge streets, the same to be known as the Franklin Printing Company. Mr. Blinn retires from the business and firm, and we understand he intends leaving town. We wish the new firm all the success imaginable.

The Adams & Bridge Company, job printers and engravers, on Dodge street, who recently failed, are now quietly winding up their affairs and will retire from the field in a day or so.

We learn, just before mailing this, that S. O. Fisher has sold his job office to Chicago parties, but have no time to learn particulars.

MIKE

### FROM BRAZIL.

To the Editor :

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 1, 1888.

Nearly two years ago, Mr. Editor, I addressed you a letter descriptive of the printing interest in this country, but never heard more of the communication. A year later the correspondence was repeated, yet, if the same result didn't ensue! The loss was indeed provoking. Resolved to send in nothing further, quiet was maintained until a few weeks ago, when, observing that (by the letters from neighboring republics) you do take an interest in affairs in South America, again was a desire possessed to let your readers hear concerning subjects typographical in this state. So your correspondent tries another time to appear in The Inland Printer with an epistle from Brazil.

Trade among typographers in the capital city, in Pernambuco, Bahia and the large towns, is very brisk—always, in fact, plenty of labor to get through. This condition of things will, it is expected, last for many years to come; in truth, while the country continues to receive from all parts so many emigrants, it cannot be otherwise.

Italians form a major part of the newcomers. They are very industrious, and support a goodly number of papers printed in their idiom. A couple lie before me—La Voce del Popolo, directed by G. Lugtio, at rua de Lenado 31, and the Corrieve d'Italia, conductor of which periodical is Leo F. Spandonari, at rua Sete-de-Setembro 75; both in Rio de Inneiro.

Then the Germans, leaving alone Portuguese and French citizens, are pretty strong. Two of their publications are the *Rio-Post*, edited by C. Bolle, rua dos Ourives 47, this city, and the *Deutsche Blätter*, at rua Riachuelo 24, run under management of A. Lindemann, and indifferently impressed in the tortuous — aye, trying —gothic characters.

An important, interesting predecessor of our trade journal, La Revista Typographica, of which notices have appeared already in the

United States and United Kingdom organs, was the Bibliographia Brazileira, a monthly review of the Brazilian press, still published at rua Gonçalves Dias 46, in this city. Number 1, brought forth last January, consisting of twenty-four pages, contains the first installment of what will prove a valuable dictionary of this land's newspaper press, the Rio journals being primarily treated. For a directory of the kind, there's no cause to murmur at the information given of publicações. The second portion of the initial issue contains an accurate list, with addresses of booksellers, wood engravers, lithographers, photographers, bookbinders, etc., in the capital of Brazil; also a lengthy enumeration of the printing offices, lithographic establishments, typefounders and stereotypers, and houses practicing the diverse photo-illustrating processes known. From this index to the trades people mentioned, it transpires there are in the city of Rio de Janeiro 58 printeries, 14 lithographies, 14 engravers, 17 photographic concerns, 29 book shops and stationers, 6 stereo-electro firms, and 23 binderies.

The *Bibliographia Brazileira*, a publication of the Centro Bibliographico, will be found most useful. The subscription price is \$2 per year.

Among Saint Paul papers are: Diario Mercantil, conducted by G. da Silva and Léo de Affonseca, and appearing from rua do Commercio 50; A Redemρεαο, which editor Antonio Bento de S. e Castro sends out from the thoroughfare 7-de-Setembro (started as an abolitionist organ, it has no more work to do), etc.

A Provincia do Espírito-Santo, a daily consecrated to provincial interests, organ of the liberal party, sadly needs a new dress of type, which renovation I sincerely hope will be entirely North American. (United States material of all descriptions, permit it to be parenthetically remarked, is highly esteemed throughout Latin America, although prices may be a bit higher than inferior European goods; but the natives know what's cheapest in the long run.) Joao Coutinho, rua General Osorio I, Victoria, is printer of the newsy diurnal above named, which in English would be known as The Province of Saint-Spirit.

The dailies, Ciudade de Santos and Diario de Santos, in the southern town of Santos (the former owned by Marques y C'ia, and the latter published at Santo Antonio 36-38), advertise for printers (!). Now, why can't they use a fitter expression, and say bricklayers? How professions are misnamed in this universe! Some northern type journals landed down there would edify a good many.

The proprietor and chief editor of Liberal Mineiro (Ouro Preto, provincia de Minas Geraes), Bernardo P. Monteiro, feels proud of the new type-face his paper has lately assumed. The letter is as French as French could be — a cruelly thin type. Lucky it is that piecework is exceptional in this state.

I will close down these random notices on some of Brazil's papers with a fling at the abortions. O Baependyano, property of Amaro Carlos Nogueira, resident at Caxambū (Minas), and O Leopoldiense, the organ dedicated to public interests, of which the editor-proprietor is Luis Botelho Faloao, whose printing office is at rua Municipal 46-48, Ciudade Leopoldina (Minas). The get-up of this last is sorry all through; but the typographic appearance of its contemporary, primarily penned, is — well, let it alone.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Rio News director, A. J. Lamoureux, Sete-de-Setembro, 79 (typ. Aldina), in the capital, for kindly placing facilities in the way that quickens the penning of these notes. Long life to his beautifully-composed journal, the nattiest, best-printed American newspaper on the American continent of Latina-Americana.

Commenting upon well-produced publications, a remark upon one (an Irish monthly), cannot be resisted. Your correspondent saw recently, with great pleasure, a copy of the Irish Textile Journal, issued from Donegal square east, Belfast, and printed in that city by, I think, the concern of Allan. It is truly a most sumptuous and handsome publication, equal to the best printed art serials going; the letterpress and perfect register are the apex of perfection. Possibly, the Irish Textile Journal is, outside of the printing profession, the best produced trade-journal on the globe.

Not long since I saw a copy of a lithographers' and photographers' directory, issued by a New York house, claiming to contain the latest addresses of people of the trade in the United states, South

America, Mexico, etc. Like all works attempting to index the South American field, and going to work the wrong way, of course, the result has proved a miserable failure. A score or so of firms — half of them long since dead and forgotten — are given out of as many hundreds, while the grossest, stupidest and most glaring blunders are made in the spelling of individual names and street and town addresses, that a schoolboy could not but understand; and thus are directions formed complete and reliable, compiled up to date! Better construct a list properly, or leave the thing alone — not sail under false titles and gull people into buying the supremely ridiculous; and this is applicable also to compilers of so-called world's press directories, or any others tackling the vast South American market half-heartedly, as though it were as easily manageable as the Vaterland.

Seeing that THE INLAND PRINTER has for the past three years been having a special commissioner in the neighboring republics writing upon the printing, lithographic and kindred establishments of those parts, charging nothing for its information, although obtained at the expense of a pretty tidy figure by the Chicago journal (the many contributions I read with exceeding interest, and for their strict accuracy can vouch), the errors that are made by bogus South American "directors" are inexcusable. A reference to back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER for past ten months would have given better information than could be obtained anywhere else, from the penny periodical just started to the biggest old-established type and litho offices out.

Advertisements of North American printing machinery, type and inks are conspicuous in several of the native newspapers of this and proximate states. Manufacturers who thus advertise act wisely, for, by so doing, their notices are seen by nearly all interested in the land. Far superior is this to advertising in those exceedingly doubtful publications known as export journals - papers issued in the States and Europe, and into whose columns merchants are ensuared by the mere fact of their being printed in Spanish. A serious question with advertisers is: Are these periodicals seen generally by parties concerned in South America? To which question I give in answer a vigorous No! The penner of these paragraphs has seen the interior of hundreds of typographic offices (great and little) this side the line, but never observed a copy of any of the papers under remark, or been told that they were received (with one solitary trifling exception). Those export journals usually claim to be "extensively circulated throughout South America." They have a nominal annual subscription price, but it is very questionable if more than a few have a single bona fide subscriber on their mailing list. As to gratuitous distribution, that notion must be condemned, for the publications are practically unknown, let alone being read. Perhaps a consul may have a spasmodic batch for giving away to deadbeat sailors who would like to see "that'ere pictur' book"; but, though myself a visitor to many consulates, I never saw a fragment of any of the journals now commented upon. In printing houses, the same; they may have bundles forwarded them for handing to customers, but are too lethargic to do so, allowing the package to rot away in the custom house or in some dark, humid cellar - which is a pity, as mostly those publications are models of good printing, being in get-up far away superior to the class of organs issued in London. Why, the Spanish edition of one British trade journal not alone puts off its supporters by a poorly-produced magazine, but cheats them into a belief that the littleknown, contemptibly servile papelucho is perused wherever Castilian is in vogue, in addition to which it is notorious for systematically defrauding its literary contributors.

If any manufacturer has ever seen the money he has spent in advertising in export journals back again in trade, with profit to himself, it is indeed a wonder. The journals not ever being distributed gratuitously, the cash is literally as if flung into the bowels of the earth. I consider the whole South American native press the best advertising media possible to reach all residents of these parts, and am desirous of seeing our journals encouraged. Give us printers the work to do, and we will do it well and satisfactorily. Favor the honored craft of a nation whose custom you want. If doing business with these countries, let me give this warning: Never send goods on credit, or you will most assuredly be done. "Terms, cash," must be the immutable basis.

All the republics have their printing-trade journals, and United States people would do well to favor them with their notices; then the

attention of most every printer in the state would be caught. Why, it is not long since that a beautiful, large eight-paged typo's monthly journal came up from Buenos Aires—*La Tipografia Argentina*—published by Lluch y Ramos, calle Lavalle 982 (N. M.), the representative journal of the Plata printing industry.

While advertising in the native press is excellent, yet

Personal representation is most important. One bright lieutenant will do more in a week than can be accomplished by months of correspondence, for people are not often persuaded to step out of the beaten track by letter. It is different, however, when they are approached personally, and even in times of greatest business stagnation no capable commercial traveler ever leaves without having reaped some benefit from his visit.—United States Consul (Venezuela).

Now, Mr. Editor, I will close down, and will just wait and watch to see if this correspondence, repeated for the third time, appears before writing again.

Yours fraternally,

F. G. N. L.

### FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor :

MILWAUKEE, December 4, 1888.

Two years ago the labor party carried everything in this county, and among the lucky candidates at that time was Barney Doyle, a printer, who was elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, which is said to be the fattest office in Wisconsin. Barney boasts now that he will come out of his two years' term with \$32,000 clear cash as the proceeds of the fees he collected in the register's office. This year the labor party polled only 4,500 votes, while two years ago its candidates received 13,000, and only last spring at the city election, it cast within 800 as many votes as the republican and democratic parties combined. But this fall the tariff cry of the republicans scared the workingmen out of the ranks of the labor party.

Barney Doyle announced some time ago that he was going to start an independent morning paper, but after looking the matter over carefully, he came to the conclusion that if he started the sheet he would sink all the lucre he had gathered during the past two years, and so he gave up the scheme. Then "Boss" Hinsey came forward, and announced positively that he would have a first-class morning democratic journal in running order by the first of January, and many printers and newspaper men have gathered here in anticipation of securing positions on the prospective paper. He still sticks to it that the paper is going to be started, but he does not speak in such a positive manner as formerly, which has led persons to form the opinion that there will be no new paper in Milwaukee after all.

The Sentinel, the only English morning paper in Milwaukee, has an enormous advertising patronage, and it is understood to be making a barrel of money. There is no competition, practically, and the paper is being on run a very economical plan in every department. Since the strike, the expenses in the composing room have been greatly cut down.

The *Daily Journal* has a new perfecting press. There are now five perfecting presses in Milwaukee.

The *Daily Review*, the paper started by a dozen union printers during the printers' strike two years ago, is still running and is meeting with a fair measure of success. It is the only strictly union newspaper office in town.

Fred W. Stearns, foreman of the *Daily Review* office, has been chosen secretary of the union, and he is getting things in good business shape. The union has gained in strength rapidly of late, and it now numbers nearly as many members as before the strike.

Captain Arnold, whom all the old-time Milwaukee printers will recollect, has cases on the *Sentinel*, and although he is an old man now, he can knock out all the young men in the office as far as hard and continuous work is concerned. His endurance is something wonderful.

Colonel Hooker, that well-known soldier, printer, editor, is still in Milwaukee, and is employed about the job offices when he is not stopping at the Soldiers' Home.

Otto Sontag and Louis Breithaupt, two union printers, started a job office last summer and they have met with success so far.

JUSTIFICATION.



Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1888.

Pressmen's Union No. 4 at its last meeting, recognizing that an injustice was being done several large firms who were paying their Adams pressmen \$18 per week, while others, through the supineness of their pressmen, were only paying \$16 per week, unanimously adopted a dual scale of wages, fixing cylinder pressmen at \$18 and Adams pressmen at \$16. During the recent agitation of the pressmen for an advance there have come to this city four or five pressmen, brought hither by the hope of being able to take advantge of the situation and secure for themselves a large salary; in only two cases were they successful, thus showing that the demands of the pressmen of this city had no great attraction for unfair men.

Business at the present time, as a whole, is only fair, though several houses are quite busy, notably Ashmead's, Fell's, McLaughlin's, Dando's, Dunlap & Clark's, Dornan's, Morrell's and Lippincott's. Several of the others have not as yet been able to remove the dense cloud of dullness which overspread their places about the time the pressmen desired to enforce the uniform scale of \$18 per week.

Mr. Harry Dunlap, of Dunlap & Clark, and formerly of E. C. Markly's printing and binding establishment, is a candidate for public printer, and is strongly backed politically and unionly. Though not personally acquainted with Mr. Dunlap, from what I hear I believe he would be a good man for the position. He is, I believe, a good executive and thoroughly practical.

Mr. W. J. Law has been elected financial secretary of Pressmen's Union No. 4, to fill the unexpired term of W. J. Mellen, resigned. Mr. Columbus Hall, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, has paid us two visits recently, and in connection with the other officers of the International Union, did everything possible for him to do in settling our recent difficulties.

### FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

EDINBURGH, November 24, 1888.

The Board of Trade Journal, in reviewing the state of trade in Great Britain for the past three months, states that the improvement in the state of the national industries has been fairly sustained. So far as the labor market is concerned there is a marked difference in the number of men out of employment, compared with the corresponding months in the years 1886 and 1887. From eighteen societies who have reported, with an aggregate membership of 186,000, the proportion out of work at present is 3.5 per cent, while in August and September, it was 3.9, and in 1886 and 1887 it was 10 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively. While the printing trade and some others have been passing through a very dull season, and the proportion out of employment has been much above the average, the general trades of the country have been fairly employed, while industry, on the whole, is in a more prosperous state than at any time during the last five or six years and wages still tend to increase.

Two of the technical classes, which I mentioned in my last note as having been opened, have met with a good deal of success. Mr. Wilkie's class in the Heriot-Watt College, has now over eighty students (both male and female), while Mr. Jones, in the University Preparatory Institute, has enrolled over one hundred. The third class (Mr. Dobson's) has not been so successful in numbers, and it is expected will shortly close.

The Exhibition of Decorative Handiwork was opened on Friday evening, November 9. So far the exhibition has not met with that amount of support which its promoters expected. Amateur and professional artisans do not seem to have contributed to any great extent, and the exhibition seems to be more confined to specimens of ancient carving in wood and furniture, also brasswork, pottery and tapestry from mansions within a short distance of the city. Only three specimens were entered for the prize offered for title page for the official catalogue, none of which were used. They are: title page or cover for catalogue in type, by Mrs. J. Jamieson (Nelson & Sons); design for cover, by W. Baxter (Morrison & Gibbs), and another design by A. Carpenter, while there are several designs for chapter headings, and also specimens of decorative card printing.

The branch of the British Typographia started last month has now got fairly set to work, and Mr. Grut, of the Ballantyne Press, read, on October 26, a paper entitled "Correctors of the Press," which was of a very interesting nature. The second public lecture was also delivered on Friday evening, November 9, by Mr. S. Kinnear, the subject of lecture being, "Reminiscences of an Aristocratic Printing Office." Mr. Kinnear, in the course of his lecture, sketched the history of the Old King's Printing Office, which was better known in Edinburgh phraseology, some years ago, as "The Auld King's Hoose." The office came into existence in the year 1798, when Sir David Hunter Blair, baronet, and James Bruce, of Falkland, applied for and obtained the appointment of "Printers for Scotland to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." The patent they obtained gave them the sole right of printing bibles, prayer books, The Confession of Faith, acts of parliament, etc.; also of supplying the printing and stationery for the various government offices. The first manager of the concern was Mr. William Waddell, who conducted the business for the long period of thirty-seven years, while Mr. Kinnear's father acted as overseer for thirty-six years, he dying in the year 1835, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Waddell was educated in Heriot's Hospital, and served his apprenticeship in the office of Mr. William Smellie (who was the first editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica), in whose memoirs he is spoken of as being rather clever as a reading-boy, owing to the amount of French and Latin he had learned in the above institution. A three-storied house was provided for the manager, at the south end of the printing office, besides a stable in the back court for his riding-horse. Mr. Waddell was also a magistrate of the city. He died very wealthy, having purchased the estate of Sydserf for £15,000. The business was carried on in a building built expressly for it, in Blair street, which is now occupied by Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, paper makers. The patent expired in the year 1839, having lasted for upward of forty years, when the present bible board was created, and the supply of government printing and stationery was thrown open, in some measure, to the trade. Mr. Kinnear remarked there were only four of the employés of the old house alive at the present time; one aged ninetyone, another eighty-eight, a third eighty-two, and himself, the youngest, aged seventy-two. He also stated that, possibly, at some future time, should circumstances permit, he might give "Twenty-five Years in Messrs. Blackwood's Office."

The surplus left over from the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1886 has now been finally disposed of, when, among other objects to receive donations, the public library is to receive £1,500 to assist in furnishing a technical section.

The Glasgow exhibition closed on Saturday, November 10, after having had a very successful run. It is expected, after clearing all liabilities, there will be a surplus of over £50,000, which, it is expected, will be expended partly on a building for the Mitchell Free Library.

W. F.

### FROM WICHITA.

To the Editor:

WICHITA, Kansas, December 7, 1888.

After a twenty-two hours' ride from Denver over the Missouri Pacific Railway, your correspondent arrived in what should be known as the "Wonder of the West," the city of Wichita, Kansas, which, for the benefit of those of your readers who may not be familiar with the lay of the land this side of the river, will state is situated in the south central portion of Kansas, 140 miles from Missouri, 50 miles from Indian Territory, and distant 580 miles from Denver.

The city was organized in 1870; in 1882 had 5,779 inhabitants, and now claims 40,000. The "boom," one of the characteristics which go to make or kill every western town or city, has been, but not to kill, for Wichita today has more manufacturing establishments, packing-houses, stock yards, and finer four, five and six storied buildings, better business firms, and greater riches than any 40,000 city in the world.

In advancing with such rapid strides in building and mercantile matters, the enterprising printer has kept pace with the procession, and the city has now in operation fifteen printing, publishing and lithographing institutions, with an aggregate capital of \$121,000, turning out for the year ending June 1, 1887, business amounting to \$155,000, employing one hundred and ten people, and paying thereto salaries and wages

reaching the handsome figures of \$65,000. The paper house in business that year recorded sales of \$59,871, employed nine people, and paid \$7,200 in salaries.

The oldest and largest printing establishment in the city is the Eagle Printing House, owned by the Murdock Brothers, M. M. and R. P.

The Wichita Eagle (republican) was established in 1872, and is the leading daily of Kansas. The job business, in connection with the paper, has grown to mammoth proportions, and now the business fills the entire space of their own three-story and basement building, located on East Douglas avenue, the finest street in the city. The basement is used for stock-storage purposes, while the first floor is used for business office and pressroom, in which is a fine Scott web-perfecting press, two Cranston and one Cottrell cylinder, and four platen presses, run by day with a powerful gas engine, and by night with steam power. The pressroom is in charge of Sanford Treat and Alf. Goodwin.

The second floor, which is well lighted, is occupied by the job-composing room and a very complete bindery. The job department is in charge of an old shopmate of Mr. H. O. Shepard, Mr. W. O. Stemburg.

The bindery is well taken care of under the supervision of Mr. O. W. Smith, an old Chicago boy, who has from twelve to twenty people in his department.

The third floor is used for composing room, stereotyping, reporters' quarters and sanctum of the managing editor, Mr. M. M. Murdock, who can claim the most elegant quarters of any editor of America, not excepting G. W. Childs, every article in the room being the gift of the citizens of Wichita.

The composing room is under charge of Mr. Jeff. Hall. The managing editor controls every department of the paper, having no city, state, or any other kind of editor. Mr. Elmer Ingalls does the telegraph, while Captain Shields is chief reporter. The Eagle employs from seventy-five to one hundred people, and has a large trade throughout the entire West. Daily, is seven columns, eight pages, with twelve and sixteen page Sunday issues, part German.

The News-Beacon, the democratic paper, is the only evening publication receiving associated press dispatches, is located at 117 West Douglas avenue, first floor. It was established in 1872, as a weekly; has changed hands many times; has had a hard struggle for existence, but has come out on top, and never missed an issue. It is now owned by Messrs. Richardson & Peck, two practical newspaper men, formerly of the Chicago Times, Mr. John S. Richardson being editor and Frederick N. Peck publisher. The firm employs from twelve to sixteen people; use a Cottrell & Babcock press, which is run by a gas engine. Under its new management the paper has flattering prospects.

The Beacon Job Printing Company is an entirely different concern from the newspaper, and under control of Messrs. Holmes & MacDonnell. They have a neat office, run five platen presses, and have all the work they can do. In connection is a good bindery. They are practical men, and do their own foremanizing.

The Daily Journal, the republican evening paper, though but a little over one year old, under the management of Mr. John Hoenscheidt, has become firmly established, has a good force, and is doing nicely. From the same establishment is issued two weekly German papers, the Wichita Herold and Kansas Staats Anzeiger. The force employed consists of twenty-five people. G. W. Tew is foreman, and the following occupy the several designated positions on the paper: John Hoenscheidt, managing editor; S. A. Harburg, Leo L. Reiding, associate editors; F. K. Albright, city editor; E. B. Stearns, engraver. The Journal uses a mammoth Babcock press, which is kept busy from morn till night.

D. G. Millison & Sons, located on Main street, have a well-balanced outfit, run four Pearl presses, and do a strictly commercial line of printing. Engraving is carried on in connection with their business. Established in 1872, and employ from seven to ten people the year round. Samples of work done by the younger member of the firm, seventeen years old, does credit to the workman and the city in which he works.

The Wichita Lithograph Company, located at 116 North Market street, has been in business one year, and has become one of the institutions of the state, and the members of the company are deserving of the success they have attained, for they are turning out some of the

finest work ever produced this side of the river. The company does an exclusive lithograph business, and being practical men, young and full of energy, have built up a fine business. One large cylinder and two hand presses are in use, and steam power is used from their own boiler and engine. H. H. Van Clief is president; John B. Sherly, treasurer, and Chas. Sahm, secretary.

Ward & Vorpahl are proprietors of the Queen City Printing Company, have three presses in operation, and are doing a nice business.

Owing to limited time, your correspondent was unable to visit the offices of the Mirror, the Sunday paper, the Commercial, Independent, Express, New Republic, Mr. Richards, Mr. Sawyer, the Wichita Printing Company, and two others; but the fact that they are all doing a good business, comparatively, shows that Wichita is not a dead town in any sense of the word.

Wichita Typographical Union, No. 148, was organized in November, 1886; has a good membership, and union men are employed in almost every office in the city. The scale for newspapers is as high as any city in the state, 30 and 35 cents. For job printers, \$15 per week. The union is officered as follows: President, T. H. Corbin; vice-president, A. C. Goodin; recording secretary, Charles S. Gunn; financial secretary, Charles A. Morgan; treasurer, Jefferson Hall. Plates occupy an unlimited space in every paper in the city.

Before closing, your correspondent wishes to return thanks to the secretary of the board of trade, Murdock Brothers, of the Eagle, and every newspaper man he came in contact with; Messrs. Van Clief and Sherly, the Cole Brothers, and others, for courtesies extended.

W. H. MONTGOMERY.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. O. K., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: Has Bancroft's non-mutilating process of color printing any particular merit?

Answer.-No

J. F. R., Elgin, Illinois, asks: Can you inform me if there is a house in St. Paul that handles \$60 ruling machines (for wood engravers' use), or send me their address, or the address of any house that handles them? I understand there is one in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Answer.—We do not know of anyone in St. Paul dealing in engravers' ruling machines. J. J. Watrous, Cincinnati, Ohio, sells a ruling machine (the Kirby) at \$75. This is the only cheap machine we know of. Baker & Co., of this city, make a very handsome small machine, ten-inch line, at \$165 complete, perspective, and all attachments. The Kirby is a good, plain machine, and very cheap. The Baker & Co. is a better and more complete machine, and just as cheap in proportion.

A. B. C., Iron Mountain, Michigan, writes: I see advertised the "Wetter Consecutive Numbering Machine," which is a very small one, and judging by the price of it, a very valuable machine. In the illustrations of it the "No." appears to stand about a nonpareil higher than the face of the numbering wheels, I presume a nonpareil higher than type. If this is the case how is it that the rollers pass over the machine without jumping, and how do they ink the figures and lines that may be alongside the machine.

Answer.—This depends on circumstances. In presses where the rollers are not secured, and have nothing but their own weight to keep them on the form, there would be danger of jumping. Where, however, they are secured by riders, the pressure they bring to bear will be sufficient to ink the figures and lines alongside, and prevent any such results.

MAJOR GILBERT, of Palmyra, New York, who is well known as the compositor of the first Mormon bible, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday the other day by doing a good day's work at the case in the office of the Palmyra Courier. He is hale and hearty, and delights in the fact that he can still set as good a proof as most any younger man. He saved the first sheet of the Book of Mormon printed from each form, and preserved the book until a short time ago, when he sold it for \$500.

### HENRY O. SHEPARD,

Head of the firm of Henry O. Shepard & Co., and president of The Inland Printer Company, whose portrait is herewith presented, one of Chicago's representative business men, was born in the town of Eaton, Madison County, New York, May 23, 1848. In 1852 his family removed to Norwich, Chenango County, where he resided until he was nineteen years of age. Being of an ambitious turn of mind, and having a natural desire to become a printer, by permission of Mr. James H. Sinclair, of the Chenango Union, he was granted the

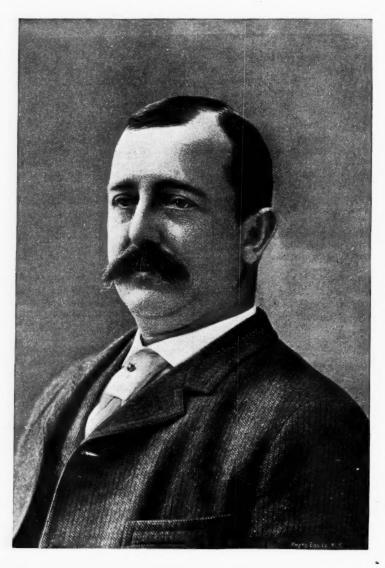
privilege of setting type before and after school hours, with the result that when he went to learn his trade in the office of the Chenango Telegraph, he was the equal of any compositor on the paper. Leaving Norwich, he went to the village of Oneida, where he worked a vear as a journeyman printer. In September, 1866, he moved to the city of Appleton, Wisconsin. Not being satisfied with the location, however, he shortly after gravitated still farther west, to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the milling business. Tiring of this, he came to Aurora, Illinois, and there worked for a year in the Herald and Beacon offices. Returning to Des Moines, he secured employment on the Register. While there he engaged in a typesetting contest to settle a controversy as to who was the swiftest compositor, in which he came out victor, beating his competitor by eight hundred ems.

In 1871 he came to Chicago, entering the establishment of Church, Goodman & Donnelley, where he

remained between four and five years. It had been the custom of this firm, who were the printers of the Directory of the City of Chicago, to award, for the purpose of expediting its publication, a weekly bonus of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5, respectively, to the four compositors getting up the longest string, and Mr. Shepard captured the highest premium for three consecutive weeks over eighty competitors. In 1876 he assumed the foremanship of Knight & Leonard's, one of the best known printing houses in Chicago, 105 and 107 Madison street, which position he retained until August, 1880, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. William Johnston, under the firm name of Shepard & Johnston, at 146 South Clark street. Fortune smiled on

their endeavors, and business accumulated to such an extent that, in a short time thereafter, they were compelled to seek more commodious quarters, which they secured at 140 and 146 Monroe street, occupying 90 by 90 feet. Here they remained for five years, securing, during that time, a reputation second to that of no printing firm in the United States. Again, however, business demanded increased space and facilities, which, after a prolonged search, were obtained in the premises located at 181 to 187 Monroe street, to which they removed in March, 1887. In September, of the same year, Mr. Shepard purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. William Johnston, since which

time the business has been conducted with phenomenal success under the firm name of Henry O. Shepard & Co. This establishment has not only secured a local, but a national reputation, and is at present recognized as one of the most prosperous and best conducted of its kind in the United States. Each department is under the immediate supervision of tried and experienced workmen, and a casual inspection of its various workrooms impresses the visitor with the fact that order is there recognized as nature's first law. There is a place for everything, and everything is kept in its place. It has been the boast of the house that its imprint is a guarantee of good work, no matter what its character; and in corroboration of this statement, we may mention the fact that no solicitors are, or have been, employed in any capacity. The composing room is 60 by 120 feet, and the pressrooms 59 by 60 and 20 by 160 feet, respectively. The force employed varies from eighty to one hundred and twentyfive.



Mr. Shepard is in the prime of life; is an active, wide-awake, agreeable man of business; devoting his undivided time and energy to the interests of his large and growing establishment. As a man, he is courteous and affable; as an employer just and considerate, and ready and willing at all times to listen to and remove any grievance; as a friend, genial and whole-souled; as a printer, an honor to his profession; and if present indications may be accepted as a criterion by which the future may be judged, has a bright and prosperous career before him. He is also prominently identified with Masonic interests, is a member of the Illinois and La Salle clubs, and a life member of the Press Club of Chicago.

### ANDREW C. CAMERON,

Editor of The Inland Printer—whose portrait and biographical sketch are herewith presented, at the earnest request of many old-time friends and fellow-craftsmen—was born in the historic town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Scotland, September 28, 1834. After receiving a thorough elementary education, he was placed in his father's office, then corporation printer for the borough, where he remained until the spring of 1851, when, in company with his parents and family, he removed to the United States, locating on a farm near the village of Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois. Here he sojourned for a comparatively short time, when he secured, through his father's means and influence, an interest in the *Courant*, the first penny paper issued in Chicago, published by Colonel William Duane Wilson, formerly of the

Chicago Tribune, and edited by J. Burke Fisher, a protegé of Horace Greeley, an able writer though somewhat erratic in his habits, which was printed upon the pioneer Northrup press sent to the Northwest. This journal was subsequently named the Young America, and afterward the Chicago Times, the recognized organ of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then in the zenith of his fame, of which General Daniel Cameron, his brother, became one of the principal proprietors, who, through a strange coincidence, when commander of Camp Douglas, in which 12,000 rebel prisoners were confined, on order of General Burnside, department commander, was compelled to suppress the very newspaper he had helped to establish.

In 1855 he purchased an interest in a flouring mill at Buffalo Grove, a village half a mile west of Polo, Ogle County, Illinois, where he resided for a year, but, through the dishonesty of his partner, lost his investment, and again returned to Chicago, working at his trade in the Post and Times job offices, and with the firm of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding, then one of the principal printing offices in the city. For six-

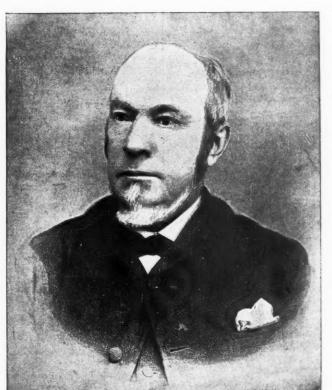
teen years he was editor and proprietor of the Workingman's Advocate, the recognized representative of organized labor in the United States, a journal which wielded a powerful influence among the various trades throughout the country. He was, likewise, for a number of years, somewhat prominently identified with the labor movement, having been for six consecutive sessions delegate to and chairman of the platform committee of the National Labor Congress, as also treasurer and member of the national executive committee. He was elected secretary of the national convention which met in Columbus, Ohio, in 1872, and nominated Judge David Davis, of Illinois, for president, and Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for vice-president, and was appointed one of the committee to wait on these gentlemen and notify them of their nomination; and has now in his possession the celebrated dispatch from the former that an American citizen should neither seek nor

decline a nomination for public office. In August, 1869, he was unanimously elected, at the New York session of the National Labor Union, American delegate to the International Labor Congress at Basle, Switzerland, representing a constituency of 450,000, and, although he received a royal welcome, refrained from taking an active part in its deliberations owing to the radical character of the principles advocated. While abroad he paid a visit to several of the cooperative institutions in Great Britain, and also formed the acquaintance of a number of gentlemen prominently identified with the interests of the industrial classes, which afterward proved of material advantage. He was for four years president of the Trades Assembly of Chicago; also president of the State Labor Association, the State Eight-Hour League, the Cooperative Association, and for three years one of the directors of the Mechanics' Institute. He has been a member of the Chicago Typo-

graphical Union since 1853, during which time he has been honored by it with many positions of responsibility, the last being that of one of the arbitrators appointed by that body to amicably settle the differences between the proprietors of and the compositors employed on the daily newspapers of this city.

In 1868 he was nominated for the legislature, his opponent being Judge Shepard, now a circuit judge of Cook County, and his colleague, Col. Thomas Grosvenor, who was shot by a cadet on the grounds of the Chicago University, shortly after the memorable fire of October, 1871; and although he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, was defeated, which sealed his political aspirations for the future.

But, while a staunch advocate of trades unions, and occupying the positions referred to, arbitration and cooperation have always been his hobbies, and he has strenuously, consistently and persistently opposed the views and actions of the ultraists, his experience convincing him that their influence was and is baneful to the best interests of society, and that in all disputes between employer and employé, reason, instead of a resort to strikes



Gours Faithfully a. C. Cameron

or lockouts, should be the arbiter; and age but confirms him in the correctness of these sentiments.

At present he is president of the Old-Time Printers' Society; a member of the Press Club of Chicago and the State Press Association of Illinois, as also of the board of managers of the St. Andrew's Society, and one of the incorporators of the Burns Monument Association. He was married in March, 1861, to Eliza Hough, and has four living children, one son and three daughters.

For the past five years, he has devoted his undivided time and energies to the interests of The Inland Printer—endeavoring to make it the representative journal of the craft—with what success he leaves the company, its patrons and subscribers to judge. He has a large circle of acquaintances—whose warm friendship he values—in every state in the Union.

### ANOTHER FAST PRESS.

T is many months since I had the pleasure of writing for THE INLAND PRINTER, apart from my series of articles under the head of "The Practical Printer." I am, therefore, glad to have an opportunity of doing so once more, and I venture to think that though there may be more business than poetry in my present subject, it will, nevertheless, be of interest to the many thousands of printers who peruse these pages and are always on the lookout for something they may turn to their advantage and which will help them to reach the goal where creditors cease from troubling and the mind can be at rest. It may be said that few printers ever get there. Well, some do, and that is encouraging; but I am inclined to think that many more could if they went the right way about it. There are two roads which lead to this result—one is raising prices to the consumer and the other is lessening the cost of production. I have said a good deal on the former point from time to time, and I try to practice what I preach in my own sphere of action; but the second point is the one I now wish to emphasize.

Another fast press, the "Eckerson," is just being introduced to printers in the East, and those who have seen it declare it to be a "daisy." Having heard its praises sung, I took an opportunity of going to see it running. To say that I was exceedingly well pleased with what I saw is but mild praise, and yet I do not care to say more lest I might be suspected of partiality.

Let me simply describe it as it appeared to me on the occasion mentioned. It is a platen job press, built especially for running at fast speed. It feeds from the roll and prints, cuts and delivers in an even pile ready for shipment. The average speed is from 3,000 to 4,000 impressions an hour, though it can be run even faster than that with perfect safety. By means of four cutters it is possible to print a job five on a sheet, which will give 20,000 copies an hour (printed, cut and stacked) by running at a speed of 4,000 impressions.

The chief features of its construction are:

First. The very few main working parts. By these I mean the parts which do the most of the work and on which there is much wear and tear, and these are built so strongly and on such principles as to reduce to a minimum the chances of producing lost motion.

Second. Its compactness, all its working parts being compressed into as small a space as possible and no parts projecting inconveniently.

Third. The almost entire absence of noise and vibration. This is accounted for by the natural continuous movement of every part, without sudden jars or jerks.

Fourth. The perfection of its adjustments for regulating all its operations—the correct tension of the paper, the length and width to which the sheet requires to be cut, etc.

Fifth. The position of the bed on which the type rests. Being horizontal instead of vertical there is less liability of spaces and quads working up.

Sixth. The method of inking the form. This is novel as well as effective, the five rollers passing once, and only once, over the form for each impression and doing the work admirably.

As I stood and watched this little wonder, my mind went back to the time when, as a boy, I ran a small hand press at the rate of 250 impressions an hour, with the assistance of another boy, and with large blisters on my small hands which used to smart pretty badly when the potash found its way into them. What a change! This press was doing twelve times as much work with no one to feed and no one to roll. Printers in these days ought all to be millionaires if in those days they could live at all! But, alas, the majority give away to the public what by rights belong to themselves, and therefore do not reap the benefit they should do from all the improvements that have been and are being constantly made and put into their hands. Of course, improved machinery must necessarily lower the prices charged, which results in larger quantities of work being done, but I am sure that the rule with most printers is to charge their work too low.

But I must now leave off philosophizing and return to business. Dictum sapienti sat est.

Instead of the platen descending onto the form, the bed rises with the form to the platen, and the paper, "which passes under the platen, stands still while the impression is being made, and then moves on just so far as to let the next impression be made in the right place; then the printed part passes along to the knife, which cuts it the proper width and it then drops onto the delivery board. So that the form lies in the most natural position all the time and is subject to no movement that is likely to make it work loose, or spring, or cause the spaces and quadrats to rise.

The rollers work from side to side across the form. On one side is the ink fountain and revolving disk and on the other side is another revolving disk. The rollers pass right across the form to the disk, on opposite side, and while they are passing over the disk the impression is taken, the bed is lowered and they pass back again, and so keep moving backward and forward alternately with the rising and falling of the bed. And yet there is no hurry. The rollers move so leisurely and quietly as to give the idea that they had not half enough to do. But this slow, steady movement is a great advantage, as every printer will readily see, the inking being done much better than if they moved rapidly twice across.

The arrangement for making ready is quite unique. Just under the platen is an iron frame like a hand press tympan, which slides in and out for the purpose of making ready; so that after an impression has been taken, this tympan can be pulled out and the making ready can be done in the lightest part of the room and then be put back in precisely the same place.

There ought to be no difficulty in printing every kind of work on every kind of paper that can be obtained in rolls, and it safe to say that very soon it will be possible to get every kind of paper that is required in rolls.

There are three sizes being built at present, eighth medium, quarto and half medium. That this press will have a large sale seems more than likely and if anything I have said will help it along I shall be exceedingly glad.

All information as to details can be had of the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, general agents, Middletown, New York.

In closing let me say that this is no amateur press, or I would not waste my time in writing about it, for of all the evils against which printers have to fight, I believe the "amateur press and outfit" curse is the worst.

H. G. BISHOP.

# THE FIRST PRINTING OFFICE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

We are indebted to the Chicago *Ledger*, and its correspondent, Moses Folsom, for the following illustration and description of the first printing office on the Pacific coast. It was built by two missionaries named Whitman and Spaulding, who settled on Lapwai Creek, a branch of the Clearwater, and twelve miles above Lewiston, Idaho. Here was built the first house, which is still standing.



It was originally a two-story building, though only the ground floor remains. The cut herewith gives a pretty fair idea of how the structure looks. It is now used by the Indians for a stable. In this building the first printing office west of the mountains, on the Pacific coast, was established. The material was originally sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions at Boston, in 1809, to the Sandwich Islands, and in 1840 was presented by the first native church of Hawaii to the Lapwai Mission. E. O. Hall came along with it to set the type. Part of the New Testament was set up and printed in the Nez Perce language and distributed among the Indians. The press is now in the state library at Salem, Oregon. The government subsequently established a military post at Lapwai, but it, was abandoned a couple of years ago, and the buildings are now used for Indian schools,



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ESTABLISHED 1493 A ALL REBUILT IN 1852 MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

OPERA & 88 & COMIQUE VARIETYASHOW

8 POINT LEARNING TO HAVE AND WISDOM THE BIBLE IN PEQUOT 2 2 2 2 LACK IS A LOAD OF BOOKS ON AN ASS'J BACK A A A A

10 POINT

JOHN ELIOT TRANSLATOR

CAMBRIDGE, 1663 A A A A A

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Bonanza within easy Reach of the Enterprising

Formation of a new Company with very favorable Prospects

Dividends not less than a Hundred per Cent;

The demand for Rushlights having become universal, and the facilities we possess for their manufacture and distribution being above the average, we are forming a Company for that purpose; To a few of our most intimate friends we tender the privilege of coming in on the ground floor, with option of paying for the stock in monthly installments. Qur capital has been fixed at \$964,158. Par value of shares, fifty dollars; A limited number can be had, if applied for at once, at eighty-five cents each

Neglect not the Opportunity of a Lifetime?

Take at its Flood the Tide which will Doubtless lead to Fortune



24 Point.

TWO-LINE PICA SANSOM SCRIPT.

to A, 50 a, . . . \$12.50 50 a, Lower-case only, 7.50

Announcement to Stockholders!

Sinews of War are Needed to Promote our Enterprise

Important Bulletin from Headquarters.

Urgent financial necessities have compelled the Directors to order an assessment on each share of capital stock of the Umbrage Rushlight Manufacturing Company, of \$286.93, payable on Chursday next, after which time all shares not having paid as above will be forfeited

Office in our Palatial Marble Building

Which will be Open at Sunrise for Reception of Cash.

THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL.





36 POINT.

THREE-LINE PICA SANSOM SCRIPT.

6A, 30 a, . . . . \$15.00 30 a, Lower-case only, 8.70

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Umbrage Rushlight Manulacturing Combany No. 694=832 Glimmer Street.

Owing to the modern breference for petroleum, gas, and electricity, as the means of illumination, we are obtiged to suspend dibbing oberations, but expect to resume as soon as the bublic needs our commodity.

Bargains now Offered

Goods can be Purchased for a mere Song

Rushes and Callow dirt Cheab.

Edgar Neburous, Pres.

Grace Script. Mr. and Mrs. O. Grace request your presence at the marriage of their daughter Mand Bell Mand Grace Wilfred Herbert Sherwood, Friday evening, December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty eight Chicago Illinois Mr. Harry Everett, Louisville, 30 POINT GRACE SCRIPT. 5 A Caps, . . \$3.45 15 a Large Lower Case, \$3.35 15 a Small Lower Case, \$3.50 27 Lane Place Kentucky.

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Sixteen Oriminals Joliet Penitentiary

34 \* Divorce \* Suits \* 25

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7 A. 11 a.

THREE LINE NONPAREIL (18 POINT) MATHILDE.

Price \$3.75.

# KALAMAZOO & OSHKOSH Startling Vagaries of a Brilliant Imagination \$9 WISCONSIN & 1835

6 A. 12 a.

DOUBLE PICA (24 POINT) MATHILDE.

Price \$5.00.

# DAKOTA & BLIZZARDS SYPlowers & Prom & The & Mountains & SUNDAY 1764

PICA AND THREE-LINE PICA SIZES WILL BE READY WHEN THIS APPEARS.

15 A. 55 a.

PICA (12 POINT) PRISCILLA.

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We ask all who desire to purchase the best Oak-tanned Leather Belting to favor us with a trial order. To every consumer we recommend our Belting as an article upon which the fullest reliance can be placed. We guarantee every Belt to give entire satisfaction with fair usage, and will replace any that may prove defective.

Those who purchase of us may rest assured that there will be no misrepresentation, and that they will obtain a good article of Belting, which we warrant to be well stretched, and to run true upon the pulleys and to do good service.

Hoping to be favored with a sample order, we are,

Yours respectfully,

TANNER, LACEER & CO.

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

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AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

CONTOUR No. 1.

ORIGINAL



16A, 32a,

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3.25

EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT THE APPRENTICE

24 Foreshadows the Workman Just as Surely as the Bend 36

10A, 20a,

Columbian (16 Point).

3.45

MEANDERINGS IN THE COUNTRY

567 Tribulations of the Summer Boarders 213

10A, 20a

Paragon (20 Point).

5.00

MERRYMAN; SMYLER & GO.

Dispensers of Joques and Konundrums

8A, 16a,

Double Pica (24 Point

5.00

Beautiful MAIDENS Dancing

6A. 12a.

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. . . .

Elevated RAILROAD Schemes

5A, 10a,

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6.90

Swift RUNNING River

4A, 8a,

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8.80

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CONTOUR No. 6.

ORIGINAL



32A.

Pica (12 Point).

2.00

Great Primer (18 Point)

BOOKS

AFFEGT

9 10

TIME WITH SILENT FOOTSTEPS
THROUGH ANOTHER YEAR HAS PASSED
23 BEARING FROM US 45

12A.

Double Pica (24 Point)

2.25

EXHIBITIONS
LAGROSSE GAME

HAVE INFLUENCE

THE CHARACTER

len,

------

D MAIJUNAL 6/

MERGANTILE PRINTING

5A.

Double Paragon (40 Point)

9 70

# NOTIONS AND FINE DRY GOODS

4A,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

3.20

# MAGNIFICENT SCENES

SA.

Five-Line Pica (60 Point).

9.75

# HOME MADE PLEASANT

3A,

Six-Line Pica (72 Point).

5 40

# HONOR TO HER

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AMERICAN SYSTEM OF

CONTOUR No. 2.

ORIGINAL.



8A.

Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point).

1.65

# TURNOVER CLUB STORIES PURELY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE 645 AMUSING 218

6A,

Two-Line Pica (24 Point).

1.90

NOTED

STATESMIEN

DOUGLASS

18859

CONIXLING

BIOGRAPHICAL

4A,

Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point)

3.30

# MUSICAL FESTIVALA HOME TALENT

3A

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NEAT

DESIGN

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RA.

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2.35

# YARDSTICKE & C? IMPORTED DRESS GOODS 24 CHEAP 56

4A.

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# HARD METAL UNIQUE DESIGNS 3 BEST 8

3A,

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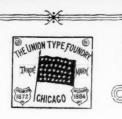
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# THE & UNION & TYPE & FOUNDRY

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TREASURER AND MANAGER

337 339 DEARBORN STREET
TELEPHONE 1040

CHICAGO 29 Nov. 1889

Gentlemen:

No type has been made heretofore which so exactly imitates the work of a type-writer machine as does that with which this is printed. It was no easy matter to achieve this end, for the conditions under which a type-writer produces its work are very peculiar, and the results obtained are, consequently, all the more difficult to imitate. In fact, the only way we brought about the effect you now see was by copying the actual work done by a NO. 2 STANDARD REMINGTON MACHINE. We shunned the meretricious practice of having some letters out of alignment, or crossed out, or defaced in any way, because, now-a-days, the improvements in type-writer machines make such work inexcusable, and an operator who does not do good work, and have her machine kept in order, cannot keep her place.

Our effort has been, therefore, to make a type which shall, to a nicety, resemble the actual work turned out by good operators on improved REMINGTONS, and other first-class machines. We believe we have succeeded in this, and that you will endorse our opinion, as well as that of Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, on next page, who as the manufacturers of the Remington Machines, are certainly about the best possible judges of such a question.

Very respectfully,

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

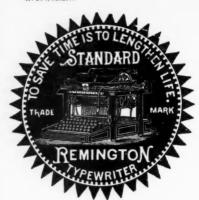
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&\$1234567890 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.,;:'?"()#%/-

Treas. and Mgr.

I2-point Remington Standard, 20 A, 110 a, 87.25; 20 A, 82.00; 55 a, 82.65; 110 a, 85.25. Spaces accompany each font.

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(P.T.O.)



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We have seen the proof of matter set up with your imitation typewriter type, and are much pleased with it.

We think it the closest imitation of real typewriter work that we have seen produced in this way.

Yours very truly,

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

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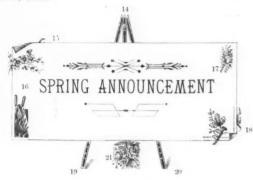
#### UTILITY\*URNAMENTS\*No. 1.

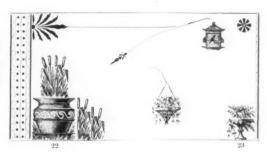
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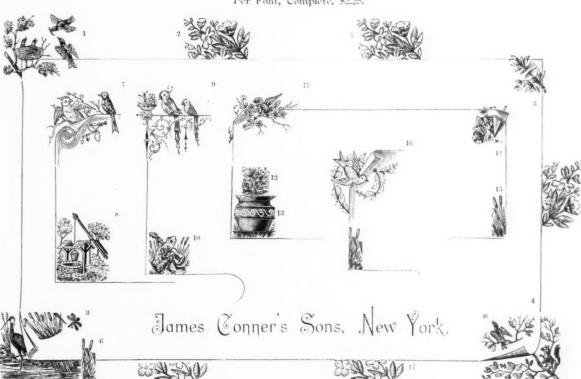
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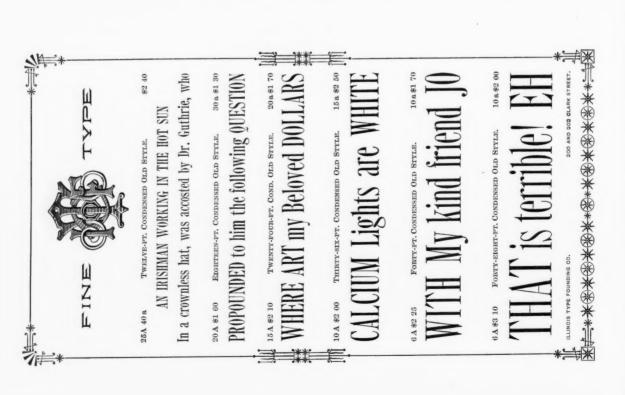
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A	MEI	RICA	N	во	OKS	SEL	LE	R,			-		-		-		w	yn	koc	op,	H	all	enbeck	&	Co.
J.	В.	LIP	PIN	CO	TT .	& C	Ю.,			-		-		-		-		-		-		-	Philad	lelp	hia.
A	MEI	RICA	N	TR	ACT	SC	OCI	ET	Y	PU	JB	LI	CA	T	IC	N	S,		-		-		Nev	, Y	ork.
A	S.	BAF	NE	es 8	e CC	)., S	Scho	ool	Pu	ıbl	ica	tio	ns	,		-		-		-		-	New	Y	ork.
A	MEI	RICA	N	BAI	NK	NO	TE	CC	).,		-		-		-		-		-		-		New	Y	ork.
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J.	J. L	TTI	LE	& (	co.,		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		New	Y	ork.
B	URE	CAU	EN	IGR	AVI	ING	AI	ND	P	RI	N7	rI.	NG	r,		-		-		-		-	Wash	ing	ton.
G	OVE	RNI	ME	NT	PR	INT	IN	G C	OF	FI	CE	,	-		-		-		-		-		Wash	ing	ton.



We are exporting our Inks in large quantities to England and Australia, where they are preferred to foreign inks, for the reason that our Black Inks are brilliant and enduring; they do not change their color or fade from age, and superior results are obtained from our Colored Inks.

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#### FOR SALE BY OUR ACENTS:

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H. L. PELOUZE &	SON,		 	. Ric	hmond, Va.
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ED. PERRY & CO.			 	. Char	leston, S. C.
J. M. MEYER,	**		 	Ne	w Orleans.
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MARDER, LUSE &					-
ILLINOIS TYPE F	OUNI	RY,	 		Chicago.
GWATKIN & SON			 	То	ronto, Can.
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 SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC NOVELTIES IN TYPE





JAGGED, IN 3 SIZES STEREOTYPE PRINTING WAS JUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED BY EARL STANHOPE, A.D. 1788

When the heart is out of tune

The tongue meder goes right

18 Point Cursive Script

PIUS II. WROTE A LETTER TO MAHOMET IN 1462, WRICK WAS PRINTED IN 1463, AT THE CONVENT OF WEIDENBACK. THIS LETTER MAKES 108 4TO PAGES. IT CONTAINS BUT

OUTING, IN FOUR SIZES

THREE PARAGRAPHS

## DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY

150 CONGRESS STREET

ITALIC COMB. GOTHIC, EIGHT SIZES

BOSTON, MASS.

#### F. WESEL & CO.

II SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK. Manufacturers of and Dealers in

#### Printers' Materials.

Sole Agents for the Eastern States of the

HARRIS LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.



Case No. 1. Price, \$1.25.



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Case No. 4. Price, 75 cts.



Case No. 3. Price, \$1.00.

The four cases will just fit into an ordinary blank case, or four

of either size fill the same space.

The rule boxes are of such proportionate width and depth that their diagonal is slightly less than the height of a rule, consequently the different lengths are always held "standing." This prevents wear of rule, and also makes it much handier in handling.

The No. 1 will hold two complete fonts of rule of 8 lbs, each. The No. 2 will hold one 16-lb. font of rule.

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Sews with Thread more Books than Five or Six Girls, and gives a Handsomer, Stronger and more Flexible and Durable Book.

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The Original and only Satisfactory Wire-Stitcher. Flat or Round Wire, Side or Saddle Stitch, up to an inch in thickness.

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Stitches with Cotton, Linen or Silk Thread more Pamphlets than Five Girls, and much Better. Ties an Absolutely Square, Hard Knot.

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The only Folder adapted to Fine Work, Folds either from Points or Gauges, with Four Times the Speed of Hand, and with Greater Accuracy.

#### THE ACME PAPER CUTTING MACHINE :::::::::

he original and only Simple, Automatic, Self-Clamping Cutter made. Does wice as much and Saves all the Hard Work of Cutting Paper. Has more mprovements in Saving Labor, Time and Space than any Cutter extant.

THE GIANT SIGNATURE PRESS: Compresses Signatures for tying up. Saves cost of Smasher and does Better Work. Preserves the Life of the Paper and Stability of the Bound Book.

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#### PATENT COMPOSITION

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Is superior to all others: it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced,

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK - Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. packages.

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Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements,

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WINTER.

 $F.\ A.\ Ringler \&\ Co.,\ manufacturers\ of\ plates\ for\ all\ printing\ purposes,\ by\ various\ processes,\\ 21\ and\ 23\ Barclay\ street\ to\ 26\ and\ 28\ Park\ Place,\ New\ York.$ 

#### THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

There's a little box of pills, there's a heap of lengthy bills,

There's a caustic letter from a country reader.

There's a ticket for a stall, there's another for a ball,

There's a circular about a patent feeder.

There's a pack of cigarettes, there are letters of regrets,

There's a proof of highly-colored lithographing.

There's a solitary ace, there's a photo of her face,

There are articles to start the angels laughing.

There's a pretty chiming clock, there's some Western mining stock,

There are stacks of verse in every sort of meter.

There's a cotton office hat, there's a badly ragged mat,

There's a pipe-bowl than which nothing could be sweeter.

There's a gaily ribboned cork, there's a map of all New York,

There's a guide to Palestine and one to Russia.

There's the latest opera score, there's a lump of iron ore,

There's relics of a Harvard football rusher.

There are pots of ink and glue, there are letters old and new,

There are piles of odd exchanges and of paper. There's a narrow pair of shears, there's a glass of that which cheers,

There's a narrow pair of shears, there's a glass of that w

There's a double backed-and-pointed paper-scraper.

There's a partly smoked cigar, there's an ornamented jar,

There's the circulation-swearer's weekly fable.

Oh, the sight will tickle you, if you ever catch a view

Of the editor while writing at his table.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE VACATIONS.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

NOTE in the September number of The Inland Printer a few brief comments on "vacation" in the government printing office at Washington. These comments appear to have been written by the editor, and to express a degree of pleasure over the fact that the printers have been granted a like vacation to other employés in the government service—thirty days' leave of absence—with pay.

Now, upon calm, considerate and reasonable reflection, I should like to inquire upon what grounds, or upon what just and equitable consideration, the workmen in the government printing office, or the employés in any other department of the government service, are granted thirty days' leave of absence, with pay, or any other privilege more than would be granted the employés of a private firm or corporation.

The whole civil service of the government is based upon a system of spoils. If not peculation, it so nearly resembles that peculiar atrocity, as to nearly approach embezzlement. There is scarcely an employé in the departments at Washington, although lately guarded by the rules of civil service reform, that does not owe preferment to partisan political influences; in many cases, of the most bitter partisan persuasion, and in some instances so vile as not to be referred to publicly. Once in position, their salaries are graded in sums extravagantly out of proportion to those paid for like service in any private business concern in the world. From a minimum of \$600 they run all the way up, according to class, to \$2,500 and \$3,000 per annum. All this for eight hours per diem service, and an added thirty days' leave of absence, with pay. "Congress regulates the pay by law," says some wise observer. Of course it does; and congress regulates its own pay. Members and senators get \$10,000 for two years' service. Taking the long and short sessions together they do about eleven months' work and have the other thirteen of the twenty-four to attend to private business at home or elsewhere; that is to say, they draw over \$900 a month for service rendered the government - over \$30 per diem - and spend the largest portion of their time at private business and among their constituents, building fences to more securely inclose a retention of office and power.

And how, in the past, have these appointments been made to positions in government service? Never, save upon the recommendation of a member of either the house or senate, and always with strong political bias to the party in power; always from among that class of constituents which would bring the party recommending the largest

possible amount of political preference at home. This is the very essence of spoils and corruption. It matters not that it is done by those high in authority, and that it is the general government which is being bled. The expenses of the government are drained from the people, no matter in what particular form or shape—no matter how small in amount from the individual. It is a betrayal of honorable trust; it is peculation; it is embezzlement; it is robbery.

And the government printing office can be classed as one of the worst among the bad. In several of its features it far oversteps the bounds of decent regulation, and is conducted in open violation to correct and well-established principles governing the craft everywhere else but in Washington throughout the land. There is not an employé in the government printing office that was not placed there upon the recommendation of either a cabinet officer, a senator or a representative in congress. The superintendent, who is really the foreman, has no option. The senator or congressman, from whatever section of country, names his man, or half dozen of them, and the superintendent makes places for them. Competency or honorable standing in the craft has nothing whatever to do with it. The party admitted may have spent years of honorable service at the case and be artistically competent in various branches of typesetting - newspaper, book or job; or he may be the veriest "blacksmith" that ever dropped a filthy case; he may be a runaway apprentice, or a rat of vilest reputation and disgrace — it's all the same; in he goes, and about the only restriction placed upon him is that he must join the membership of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 1, and then his fortune's made. There are many, very many fair, honorable and thoroughly competent printers in the government printing office, all passing through the same channel to get there; but think of the hundreds of incompetent "shoemakers" and disreputable "scabs" with whom they have been forced to affiliate upon fraternal equality. Then think of the pay that some of this class are called upon to accept. Four dollars for eight hours' work, when it is probable a large number of them have scarcely ever been able to earn half as much more in an entire week in the blacksmith shops from which they brought their diplomas.

There may be nothing dishonorable or censurable in accepting positions by this method of procedure, there being no other way by which a printer, competent or incompetent, can obtain possession of a frame in the government office; but what would be thought of a man who would force himself into any office in the country, book, job or newspaper, upon the recommendation of anyone, proprietor or other party, if he did so in direct opposition to the desire, will or wishes of the foreman? If he did so in one of the large daily offices, the chapel would possibly order the father to pull out the nail where he would hang his coat, and he would indeed be fortunate in some instances if he reached the ground floor by any other means than by a fall from one of the upper-story windows.

But to return to the original proposition. Is it honest, is it fair that a man should be allowed to absent himself from his work for thirty days and receive from his employer full pay for the time of his absence, thirty days, at \$4 a day - \$120 - simply because he is in enforced employment, and is to be paid by the government. The position taken herein will meet with objections in certain quarters, and the writer will most likely be designated as an old crank. Those who find fault with the restrictions herein given will either be found holding positions where they may reap the benefit of thirty days' leave, with pay, or among others who are anxiously awaiting a change of administration when they expect, through the methods of spoils and corruption, to reach a favorable position by which they may reach down into Uncle Sam's pocket and take more than honestly belongs to them. A majority of the human family are probably prompted by more of selfishness than of pious regard for the rights of others; will acknowledge the wrongfulness of the act, but will willingly accept its rewards for the temporary pleasure of its enjoyment.

But then, it is robbery all the same.

EDWIN CLARKE, business manager of the New York *Tribune*, died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, November 23, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a native of Portland, Maine, and was at one time financial editor of the *Tribune*, succeeding his brother in that position.

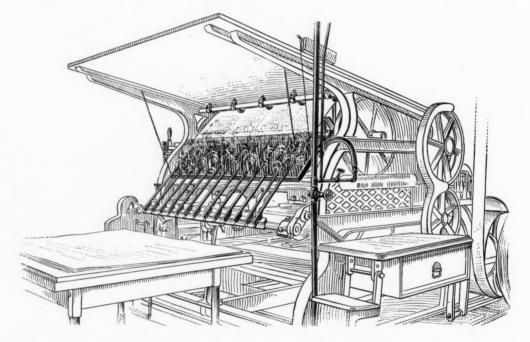
#### ELECTRICITY IN PAPER.

We are indebted to the Boston Journal of Commerce for the following illustration and description of a device, by the use of which, it claims, electricity in paper and the great annoyance it causes in the pressroom are overcome. After referring to the frequent failures met with in providing a remedy therefor, and the results of the experiments made based on the idea that electricity was engendered by friction induced by the crushing force of the cylinder and type form as the sheet passed between them to be printed, discarding the theory that it was put on in the paper mill, it says:

"In the course of our investigations we were also struck by the fact that on some days the electricity was more troublesome than others, and at other times there was an entire absence of it, nor could it be coaxed into showing itself by any artificial means. Some mornings the sheets would run out all right until about 10 o'clock, when electricity would appear and trouble us until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it would gradually depart as silently as it came. Reasoning from these premises it was apparent that it was an atmospheric condition that we

contact with the printed sheet after it had been charged with electricity in passing through the press. We also tried the hot air theory by placing pipes under the fly frame and passing steam through them, so the sheet of paper as it passed down the fly frame would receive a high degree of heat, but with no favorable results. Mr. Pilz says, in the extracts which we have given from his address, that by 'holding a sheet over a flame the electricity is lost, and the same happens when a needle point is passed over the paper at distances of half an inch.' If the sheet of paper is held long enough to catch fire and consume, we have no doubt Mr. Pilz's assertion would prove to be correct, but if he should attack electricity in one of the sheets of our paper by holding it over a flame, or by putting his needles half an inch from the paper, he would find our American electricity couldn't be coaxed to move on and out by any such operation, whatever he might do with the German kind.

"Making our deductions from these premises the two main points to be met with and overcome were atmospheric conditions and the engendering of electricity when these conditions were favorable. As this electricity was of the frictional kind by which each fiber of the paper



had to deal with, and without a recurrence of these conditions there could be no trouble from electrically-charged paper. From further observations it was also apparent that in weather where it was considerably moist there was no recurrence of this electrical state, but when the weather was cool, dry and crisp, as in winter and early spring and fall, these conditions were particularly favorable for its development. This would also go to show that the reason for the appearance of electricity between 10 and 4 o'clock, as related, was owing to the abstraction of moisture from the atmosphere by the heat of the sun, thereby establishing favorable atmospheric conditions.

"The intensity of this electricity differs, of course, in degree according to the amount of saturation in the atmosphere, which renders the paper more or less susceptible to excite electricity through friction. It is held by some that when a pressroom is kept at an even temperature electricity will give no trouble, but our experiments show differently; as for instance, in the morning, when our pressroom would be naturally colder than later in the day, electricity would not appear until between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, when it was several degrees warmer. We also tried the experiment of letting steam out into the room, so as to restore in part, at least, the moisture absorbed by the heat, but we could never effect any good results until we brought steam in direct

seemed to be charged independently of itself, and wouldn't move nor act in unison with other fibers unless each fiber had a special wire of its own - which would neither be practical or possible - it was decided that other means must be brought to bear to reach each particular fiber, and at the same time to establish an atmospheric condition detrimental to its presence. Everything seemed to point to steam as the element to be harnessed to do this work; but how to apply it, in a way that would not affect or injure the surface of the paper on account of moisture, was a serious consideration. It would not answer to project steam against the surface of the paper, as it would require too great a volume and fail to distribute itself over so large a surface, neither would it do to distribute the steam, through perforated pipes, as the steam would condense therein and the water be thrown out of the perforation and wet the paper in spots, which would be as bad as the electricity itself. With these points constantly in mind we felt our way along the pathway of experiment until the device which is shown in the illustration herewith was finally evolved; and it has practically proved the correctness of our deductions, by successfully ridding us of our troubles in this direction.

"For the benefit of those who may be interested in its method of operation we will briefly describe this device. The agent employed to

do the work is steam. To practically use it a series of perforated pipes is placed in a steam receiver, the perforations being masked so as to deflect the steam downwardly into the receiver. Over this receiver is placed a wire covering of very fine mesh, through which the steam rises and comes in contact with the sheet of paper as it passes down the fingers of the fly frame. The action of the deflector and wire covering is such as to break up and disseminate the steam in the receiver so that it will come in contact with the sheet evenly over its entire surface. As will be seen by the illustration, the inlet pipe connects with the steam supply system by a piece of rubber pipe, an outlet pipe conducting away the condensed steam. The steam is shut off and on by the pressman at will, being controlled by valves. The device is placed directly under the fingers of the fly frame, and attached to the flyer rest by means of two lugs placed upon the upper side, upon which it rotates, the lower side having a chain at each end upon which it rests. By lengthening or shortening these chains the device can be adapted to any position and not interfere with getting readily to the press.

"It will be seen by this description that the operation of the device is such that the sheet of paper passes through a continuous volume of steam on its way down the fingers of the fly frame, this steam reaching every fiber of the paper, and providing by this means a vehicle for the electricity to pass off, and also helping to establish in the pressroom an

atmospheric condition unfavorable to its creation.

"We have had this device in operation in our pressroom for nearly three years, during which time we have experienced no trouble from electricity, and it has never failed to take care of it effectually. It has saved labor, paper and time, enabled us to run our press and folder at their full speed and relieved us from the annoying delays which electricity formerly occasioned."

#### REMINISCENCES.

HALL & SMITH'S CITY DIRECTORY.

BY JAMES BARNET.

COME years before Smith & Du Moulin's directory appeared I was almost a stranger in town, not knowing a single employer. I called on John Shanks, the Journal office engineer or fireman, and while there I was asked by a youth if I was a hand pressman. "Yes," I said, "I am a hand pressman," although at the same time I did not have a love for the work. The extreme weather affected the rollers so much as sometimes to render them useless, and where piecework was the pay at 25 cents a token, it was almost impossible without a steady run of work to earn \$10 a week, that being the union terms. As to making rollers, I shied out of the responsibility when it was possible, as I had noticed so many failures in turning out first-class inkers. Sometimes the fault would be in the cooking; again, it would be in renewing old stock; then, it would be improperly oiling and fixing the mold; and then it might be bad glue without the proper proportion of molasses. These miscalculations either gave too much or not enough suction. Innumerable were the troubles attached to poor rollers, not the least being blistered hands for the "devil," and anxiety for the pressman at the appearance of his work.

This was before treadle presses were in common use, or roller-making firms had a being. The muscular exercise, however, of the hand press cannot be overestimated or praised too highly, for it brought strength to the growing bones and a bloom on the cheek. To a young man it was invaluable, and far surpassing any health-lift that has been invented. The swarthy, portly appearance of the past generation of hand pressmen form a strong contrast to the sickly, white-faced com-

positors of the present.

As I said I was a hand pressman, I got duly installed to do the presswork of a city directory in twelve-page forms, along with the youth referred to as an assistant, or, as sometimes heard, "to play the devil." The week before, a compositor had worked off the four first forms and then got tired, thus leaving room for another to fill his place. My assistant, during the working of the fifteen hundred copies, constantly reminded me that the other man was far quicker at the press than I was. I told him that I could not see how there could be much difference in time, else his rolling would prove defective. One day the absent man appeared, and I said to him that he could have his job

again as far as I was concerned; but he declined the acceptation. Then a controversy arose between him and the employer about a settlement, when the question was asked me by the latter, "How much paper do you wet down for a form?" [The paper printed on the hand press was all wet down between boards; after awhile it was turned and weights placed on top to equalize the dampness. Cards and fine paper were put within damp sheets, and after being printed and dried were placed in layers between pressing boards and squeezed, so that the original gloss would reappear and the impression on the back would be unnoticed.] The question was easily answered: "Fifteen quires and fifteen sheets, adding, of course, a few sheets for making ready and registering." The discussion between the two grew warm and serious, as it turned out that the boss had given the compositor the paper for the four forms to wet down, and there was a shortage of four hundred copies on each. Did ever such a mistake happen with those who knew the multiplication table in their younger days? I very much doubt it. The appliances now at hand and in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, however, obviate all kinds of erroneous enumeration respecting paper and cardboard. It was a costly blunder, while one was accused of giving out insufficient paper, and the other for charging six token presswork. How the dispute ended I cared not to inquire. At the finish of the job, the forty-eight pages were reset, and I earned a corresponding figure in completing the shortage.

The compositor was quicker, no doubt, at the hand press than I could be. Afterward, the assistant was as close as a clam on account of the incident.

#### PAPER FOR BUILDING.

The use of paper fabric for building purposes - by the term paper being meant, broadly, a flexible sheet, made of vegetable or other fiber, which has been reduced to a pulp, and then pressed out and spread and dried - is now advocated by some builders on the following grounds: First, continuity of surface; that is, it can be made in rolls of almost any width and length, is flexible, or, by gluing several layers together, may be made stiff, and will stop the passage of air, because there are no joints. Second, it has no grain like wood, and will not split. Third, it is not affected by change of temperature, and therefore has an advantage over sheet metal as roofing material. Fourth, whereas in its natural condition it is affected by moisture, it may be rendered waterproof by saturating with asphalt, or by a variety of other methods. Fifth, it is a non-resonant, and well fitted to prevent the passage of sound. Sixth, it is a non-conductor of heat, and can be made also of incombustible material like asbestos, or rendered fire-resisting by chemical treatment. The combination of paper with other substances, and solidifying the mass by pressure, renders practicable the production of a material capable of replacing wood for many purposes; and not the least among its characteristics of adaptability, says the Manufacturer and Builder, is the ease with which it may be made into sheets of any width and thickness, that will not warp or shrink from heat, cold or dampness.

#### HOW MANY?

The periodical publications now issued in the United States and Canada are found to be divided as follows:

Daily, 1,512; tri-weekly, 50; semi-weekly, 194; weekly, 12,322; bi-weekly, 67; semi-monthly, 239; monthly, 1,792; bi-monthly, 25; quarterly, 109, making a total of 16,310.

When credited to the states in which they are published, the geographical distribution of these periodicals is shown to be:

New York, 1,636; Pennsylvania, 1,169; Illinois, 1,157; Ohio, 940; Kansas, 807; Iowa, 787; Dominion of Canada, 755; Missouri, 674; the territories, 661; Michigan, 632; Massachusetts, 614; Indiana, 612; Nebraska, 521; Wisconsin, 484; Texas, 468; California, 463; Minnesota, 371; New Jersey, 297; Georgia, 242; Tennessee, 227; Kentucky, 222; Virginia, 217; Colorado, 215; North Carolina, 194; Arkansas, 181; Maryland, 180; Connecticut, 173; Alabama, 167; Maine, 155; Louisiana, 142; Mississippi, 139; West Virginia, 138; Florida, 121; New Hampshire, 107; Oregon, 105; South Carolina, 101; Vermont, 69; District of Columbia, 54; Rhode Island, 52; Delaware, 34; Nevada, 27.—Printers' Ink.

#### M. R. H. WITTER.

The subject of the present sketch, is forty-two years of age, and a native of the State of Missouri, though of New England parentage. At twelve years of age he entered the printing office. At seventeen he was one of the publishers of a country paper established to support the Union cause in Missouri, from which enterprise he withdrew to enter the Union army, before his eighteenth year. Not long after the close of the war he went to work at his trade in the city of St. Louis, where he has since resided. For the past five or six years he has been foreman of the composing room of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, having previously filled the various subordinate positions in the office.

Mr. Witter joined the typographical union immediately upon his arrival in St. Louis, and has been an active member ever since. In 1884 he was a delegate from the St. Louis Typographical Union to the convention of the International Typographical Union at New Orleans. and was reëlected to the New York session of 1885, and in both conventions was chosen president of the International body. His term of president was marked by a prosperity unexcelled by any equal period in the history of the International Union. During the second year of his term there were numerous and extensive strikes in various branches of industry throughout the country, and the relations of labor organizations to each other was the subject of much discussion. The pretense was set up in some quarters that loyalty to the cause of labor required unquestioned support by all crafts of any organization which became involved in dispute with employers, and on at least one occasion members of the typographical

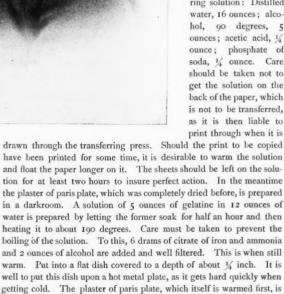
union were ordered to quit work in support of a strike which had no relation whatever to the printing trade. Against such preposterous and ruinous claims Mr. Witter took a firm stand, claiming for the union the right to regulate its own business without dictation from other trade unions. In this position he was unanimously sustained by the International Union at the Pittsburgh session of 1886.

As a union man, Mr. Witter is a staunch conservative. He believes implicitly in the benefits of labor organizations, and that employers receive a large share of those benefits. He advocates conference, concession, and arbitration; is in no sense a pessimist, but believes in the progress of men, and that a candid interchange of ideas will yet show to both capital and labor that friendship, and not enmity, is their true relation. Few men are held in higher esteem, and deservedly so, than this high-minded, honorable representative of the craft.

#### THE AUTO-STEREOTYPE PROCESS.

How to obtain a fac simile plate from printed matter is a problem that has long exercised the ingenuity of inventors, and some very elaborate processes have been devised. While any such process is liable to abuse, by affording facilities for piracy, it has a wide field of useful and legitimate application. A correspondent of the English Mechanic describes an auto-stereotype process which was invented in Switzerland, and successfully used at the celebrated establishment of Orell, Fussli & Co., Zurich. It appears to be simple, and requires no costly appliances. It is thus described: Plaster of paris, best quality, is mixed with water to make it a thin putty without lumps, and to this

a little alum or salt is added to make it set quickly. To every 5 pounds of the plaster are then added: silicate of potash or silicate of soda. 3 ounces; phosphate of lime, 2 ounces. The mixture thus obtained is then put upon a perfectly level piece of plate glass of the desired size, around which iron rods are placed, and left to get hard. The plaster cast ought to be at least type high, to prevent breakage. While the mass is setting, the back ought to be scraped level, and should remain undisturbed until it is perfectly dry and hard. After that it may be taken off, and it will be found to be as smooth as the glass itself. The paper to be reproduced is next placed with the side to be copied down, in a dish which contains the following transferring solution: Distilled water, 16 ounces; alcohol, 90 degrees, 5 ounces; acetic acid, 1/4 ounce; phosphate of soda, ¼ ounce. Care should be taken not to get the solution on the back of the paper, which is not to be transferred, as it is then liable to



dipped in the solution on the smooth side for a moment, thus letting it



take up some of it, whereupon it is taken out and dried in the dark. When dry, the copy is transferred upon it in the usual way, the plaster having been placed between rubber sheets to prevent it from breaking. Of course, also, this has to be done in the darkroom—that is, at lamp or gas light. The plate is then dried once more and exposed to direct sunlight for fifteen minutes. When taken out, the places where the light has acted will be found to be quite hard, while at the other places the plaster is soft, and will fall off as fine powder as deep as the solution has penetrated, if brushed with a hard brush. After that the plate is ready to be stereotyped.

#### PAPER FROM SAWDUST.

It is evident that the Ottawa *Herald* does not keep an expert paper maker as a staff attaché, when it says: "The Howell Paper Mill, at the Chaudiere, was opened recently, and from sawdust rough paper will be manufactured.

"The sawdust is taken from Bronson's Mill, and brought by carriers to the basement of the paper mill. Here it is put into a revolving wire screen which acts as a separator. From here the mash passes to a cylinder, and has the appearance of thick starch.

"Pumps are employed to carry the material to the floor above, where it is ground and squeezed, and sent to the top floor, where the manufacture is completed by being passed through a succession of rollers.

"The pulp is subsequently put through hot rollers, which gradually dry the paper, and send it out ready for use. Mr. Howell thinks that when in full order the mill can turn out six tons a day, and a better quality of paper will also be manufactured."

Nothing has been said as to how the sawdust is reduced to fiber: if it is reduced, or merely stuck together by beating with other stock. The writer had quite an experience, several years since, trying to grind sawdust so it could be used with drainer stock.

The sawdust was furnished into a tub fitted for the experiment. Three grindstones were put on the spindle, in place of the usual roll and knives. A stone bed-plate was put in place of the ordinary steel bed-plate. After running a dose of sawdust eighteen hours, a fine polish was found to have been given to the stones on the spindle, and the sawdust—well, it was very good sawdust even then.—Manufacturer's Gazette.

#### MARRYING AN EDITOR.

"Yes, I'm Mrs. Peter Snow, an editor's wife. I well remember the day when Mr. Snow asked me to become his wife. I confess I liked Mr. Snow, and thinking it would be a fine thing to be the wife of an editor, I said 'Yes,' as prettily as I knew how, and I became Mrs. Snow. I have seen ten years of married life, and find my husband to be an amiable, good-natured man. He always spends his evenings at home, and is in that respect a model man; but he always brings a pile of exchanges, which is only limited by the length of his arms, and reads while I patch the knees and elbows of his pantaloons and coat. After we had a Quaker meeting of an hour's length I broke the stillness by asking:

- "Mr. Snow, did you order that coal I spoke to you about?"
- "What did you say, my dear?" he asks, after a minute's silence.
- "Did you order that coal I spoke to you about?"
- " Indeed, my dear, I am sorry, but I forgot all about it. It shall come tomorrow."

Another hour's silence, which is relieved by the baby's crying, and rather liking a noise of that sort I made no effort to quiet him.

"My dear," says Mr. Snow, after he has cried a minute or so, "you had better give the baby some catnip tea to quiet him; he troubles me."

The baby is still. Another hour passes without a breath of noise. Becoming tired, I take a lamp and retire for the night, leaving Mr. Snow so engaged with his papers that he does not see me leave the room. Toward midnight he comes to bed, and just as he has fallen asleep the baby takes a notion to cry again. I rise as quietly as possible and try to still him. Then another baby begins to scream at the top of his lungs. There is no other course but to awake Mr. Snow, so I say:

"Mr. Snow! Mr. Snow!"

The third time he starts up and cries, "What, Tom! more copy?"

As though I was Tom, the little imp running about the office. I replied tartly:

"No, I don't want any more copy — I have had enough of that to last me my lifetime! I want you to see what Tommy is crying about."

Mr. Snow makes a desperate attempt to arouse himself; as Tommy stops to take a breath he falls to sleep again, leaving me to pace the room in as much vexation as I can comfortably contain. The next morning at breakfast, when I give Mr. Snow an account of his last night's troubles, he says:

"Indeed, my dear, I am very sorry the children trouble you."

This is always the way. If I complain it is, "Indeed, I am very sorry."

But should the very same thing occur the subsequent night directly before his eyes very likely he would not see or know anything about it, unless it happened to interrupt his train of ideas. Then he would propose catnip tea, but before I can get it into the infant's stomach he would be far away into the realms of thought, leaving me not a little vexed at his stupidity.

He knows the name of every paper published in England or the United States, but he cannot for the life of him tell the names of his children. He knows precisely the year of every American journal, but he does not know the age of his own baby. He knows how every contributor looks, but I do not believe he can tell whether my eyes are black or blue.

They say Mr. Snow is getting rich. All I know is, he gives me money to clothe our boys, and that, too, without complaint of poverty. I hope the world is right in opinion, and when I am satisfied it is I shall advise him to resign his editorial honors and spend a few months in becoming acquainted with his wife and children. The little ones will feel flattered in making the acquaintance of so literary a man.—

Rochester Advertiser.

#### A CANADIAN'S VIEWS.

A Canadian publisher, in renewing his subscription to The Inland Printer, writes as follows:

"Almost any publication about printing is always interesting to one who has served a regular apprenticeship; and everyone who can appreciate first-class printing is sure to have a hearty welcome for each new number of The Inland Printer.

"Of course, you do not meddle with politics, not even as to retaliation against Canada for all its alleged offenses against the United States. But what if all disputes between the United States and Great Britain and Canada were referred to a joint committee of editors and printers - whether protectionists or free traders - of the United States and the Dominion; would not some satisfactory solution soon be found with which professional politicians would understand that they had better not meddle? I have lived in by-gone times for many years in the United States, and consequently, whenever I get a chance to pay a visit to your side find myself just as much at home as I do on less frequent trips to England; and as far as my experience goes it is just as easy to be on friendly terms with genuine Americans - those who can count a few generations of their families born on this side of the Atlantic - as with Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welshmen or Englishmen. But it is no use your politicians talking 'manifest destiny, or annexation, or purchasing Canada.' We can manage our own affairs, under our own institutions, to our own satisfaction, and can rely upon ourselves to work out our own salvation. Free trade between the United States and Canada - the more the better, but without closer political

To test printing paper, apply the tongue for sizing, and compare opposite sides together for equality of surface. Look through a sheet against strong light for spots, and note whether the paper be "regular." Printing paper ought to "rattle" well, and have good strength and surface. When there is a great "rattle," and if the paper has a glistening brilliancy of texture, then most likely straw is present in the fiber, which, when introduced in excessive quantities, causes the paper to break when folded. The paper should, therefore, be creased and then examined.

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North Clayton, Wis., 1888.

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Wallpaper, Paint, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Etc.

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T. C. ELLIS.

C. B. ELLIS.

OFFIGE OF

Ellis Cattle Grazer Co.

Cedar Grove, P. C.,

1887.

#### PERSONAL.

During the past month we have received calls from the following gentlemen: E. G. Fuller, of Montague & Fuller, New York; R. N. Perlee, of George Mather's Sons, New York; J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn.; Alonzo Dolan, Leader Publishing Company, Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Battell, of Sheldon Collins' Son & Co., New York; Fred. L. Sweet, Kalkaska, Mich.; George M. Stanchfield, Electrine Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert O. Boyd, Denver, Col., representing Queen City Printing Ink Works; Fred. N. Bert, printer, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. A. Creed, Bloomington; Geo. E. Boos, Helena, Mont.; L. L. Klinefelter, Express-Republican, Mason City, Iowa.

#### TRADE NEWS.

Keller & Paine, printers, Evansville, Indiana, have dissolved partnership.

The Post Job Printing Company, Vicksburg, Mississippi, has fitted up a printing office.

The Ida County Publishing Company, Iowa, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8,000.

CREED & LASWELL, printers and publishers, Bloomington, Illinois, have dissolved partnership.

F. A. HOUGHTON & Co., printers and stationers, San Francisco, California, have made an assignment.

GOULD'S Peoria Directory Company, Peoria, Illinois, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Maxwell (Iowa)  $\it Tribune$  has recently added a C. Potter, Jr., & Co's 33 by 48 country press to its establishment.

IT is stated that a \$100,000 stock company has been formed to publish a republican paper at Memphis, Tennessee.

THE Kansas Catholic Publishing Company has been incorporated at Topeka, Kansas, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

THE capital stock of the Times Publishing Company, Richmond, Virginia, has been increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

J. W. FRANKS & Son, printers and publishers, Peoria, Illinois, have been incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$30,000.

THE lithographic artists and engravers of Denver have formed an association under the title of "The Denver Lithographic Artists."

SMITH & LUCAS, job printers, Trenton, New Jersey, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Lucas & Co.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed by the Wisconsin Anti-Prohibition Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Authorized capital, \$2,500.

R. E. CRAIG, J. T. Hardie and others of New Orleans, have organized the Shreveport Gazette Publishing Company (capital stock, \$25,000) to publish a daily paper at Shreveport, Louisiana.

The material of the Rand-Avery Company, Boston, has been offered for sale. It is the general impression that some party will purchase it in its entirety, and resume operations.

THE number of presses in the establishment of Messrs. C. W. Calkins & Co., Boston, has recently been increased by the addition of a large new Campbell two-revolution book press, with front delivery.

L. Prans & Co's Christmas and New Year publications are of very superior merit. They have taken great pains to secure the best designs, and they have brought them out with care and artistic excellence. This year's line is particularly strong in art books.

THE Dickinson Typefoundry (Boston) specimen page of its new, quaint, open series in the December INLAND PRINTER, is the first showing of a strikingly original letter. Its shapes were modeled by an eminent American artist, and will be admired by appreciative printers.

MR. L. E. BATHRICK, inventor of the electric dissipator, noticed on another page, has made J. H. Bunnell & Co. sole agents for it, except in the New England states. That these dissipators have merit there is no doubt. Harper & Bros., New York, having placed them on ten presses in their establishment, wrote J. H. Bunnell & Co., as follows:

"The Bathrick electric dissipators now applied to ten of our largest presses are giving entire satisfaction, and in view of the failure of all other appliances we have tried in the past, we can recommend your attachment as a means of effectually removing electricity from the paper in use, both in the printing and in subsequent handling."

BISHOP BROTHERS book and job printers, 401 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, made a voluntary assignment, December 10, to William M. Osborne. The assets are estimated at \$12,000, and the liabilities are not yet known.

THE Sewell-Clapp Manufacturing Company (successors of the Sewell Envelope Manufacturing Company), Chicago, have been organized for the manufacture of envelopes, calendars, advertising novelties and stationery specialties. Alfred L. Sewell is president and Clement L. Clapp secretary and treasurer of the new enterprise.

A NEW patent seamless galley has just been invented and manufactured by Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. It is made of one piece of metal, either brass or zinc; is light, strong and durable, and, having no wood to warp and shrink when wet, its superiority to the old-style galleys is at once apparent. The galley is an excellent one, is sold at a low price, and will have a large sale.

#### PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THREE hundred tons of manila are daily used in the United States.

A NEW paper mill at Waterloo, Iowa, is expected to be in operation by Ianuary I.

THE A. W. Keeney Paper Company, Rockford, Illinois, has changed its mill to strawboard.

THE American Pulp and Paper Company, at Tiffin, Ohio, has been formed to manufacture strawboard.

RIDGEWAY & SHIPLEY, dealers in paper and paper stock, Wellsville, Ohio, have made an assignment.

A suit for \$30,000 has been instituted against the California Paper Company, et al., San Francisco, Ćalifornia.

C. W. HOWARD, at Neenah, Wisconsin, is turning out five tons of print paper per day, and is disposing of it easily.

EDWARD VORSTER, New Orleans, Louisiana, is making efforts to organize a \$200,000 stock company to manufacture paper fiber.

THERE is a good opening for strawboard and rag-paper mills at Des Moines, Iowa. The city has seventeen railway outlets, abundant and pure water, and cheap fuel.

THE New York *Herald* has awarded the contract for its supply of paper to Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and the York Haven Paper Company, York Haven, Pennsylvania. The price is 4 ½ cents.

THE National Paper Roll Company has just been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, with \$50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Andrew Hickenlooper, Samuel Ramp, A. L. Ross, Charles H. Rust and W. S. Ross.

FIRST premiums have been awarded by the Richmond (Va.) Exposition to the Albemarle Paper Company, of Richmond, for the excellence of its blotting paper, and to Norman V. Randolph & Co., of the same place, for paper drug boxes.

THE Western Straw Wrapping Trust, the principal members of which are located in Iowa and Illinois, has voted to raise the price of its produce from \$30 to \$35 per ton. The product represented in the trust is about two hundred tons a day.

The Kankakee Paper Mill is the style of a firm composed of L. B. Cobb and W. Bonfield, succeeding the Union Strawboard Company of Kankakee, Illinois, which succeeded to the Kankakee Paper Company. The new concern will make straw wrapping-paper.

SAYS the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, of October 31: "The wheels of the Lincoln paper mills commenced to run today. This inaugurates a new industry and enterprise for the capital city that promises to be more than a spoke in an ordinary wheel. It is stated that the mills will employ forty men and keep them in constant work. This alone is no small item, for it means several hundred dollars each year for the grocer,

merchant and clothier, as well as an income to the company from all parts of the state that will necessarily be remunerative from the very nature of the demand for the article manufactured. It is also stated that the plant will turn out eight tons of paper each day. The prices of paper will be such that it will be to the interest of dealers throughout the state and especially the city of Lincoln."

#### NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Washington *Press*, the successor of the *National Republican*, has made its appearance.

THE Hartford (Conn.) Courant has just celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday.

THE Kenton (Ohio) News has been enlarged. It is one of the best prohibition papers in the state.

On November 7, the day after the election, the Boston *Herald* printed and sold 441,738 copies.

A NEW paper recently started at Ida Grove, Iowa, is called the Watch. Wonder if it will run "on tick."

THE Nebraska *Methodist* is a new publication, issued from the Wesleyan University, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

MISS LIZZIE O. THOMAS, of South Carolina, has just been added to the staff of the Atlanta (Ga.) Sunny South.

R. D. Kelley, recently of the Deadwood *Pioneer*, has commenced the publication of a democratic daily at Omaha.

the publication of a democratic daily at Omaha.

The St. John (N. B.) *Progress* is preparing a holiday edition of

12,000, which will probably be increased to 15,000.
BOULDER, Colorado, has a new six-column quarto, called the *Local Miner*, of which Lewis L. Gray is editor and proprietor.

MR. CHARLES BRADSHAW is now proprietor of the Carrollton (Ill.) *Patriot*, and has recently moved his office into new quarters.

THE Daily Democrat, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been consolidated with the Daily American, leaving but one morning paper in the

THE Carolina Watchman, published at Salisbury, North Carolina, recently printed the last issue of its sixtieth year. It is the oldest paper in the state.

THE Omaha *Dispatch* made its first appearance October 27. J. E. Wilcox is proprietor, and D. R. Kelly managing editor. It is issued daily, Sundays excepted.

PALMER & REY, San Francisco, have recently established a coöperative list in Los Angeles. It is called the "Southern Pacific Newspaper Union," and comprises twenty papers.

JOHN C. REID, who has been managing editor of the New York Times for a long time, has resigned. Mr. George Finney, late Albany correspondent of the paper, has assumed the managing editorship.

THE Evening Star, the only evening paper published in Washington, D. C., has increased in size from a four to an eight-page paper. It has added another perfecting press to its establishment.

O. H. ROTHAKER, of the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Herald declares that "journalism is a beastly profession, anyhow," and that "one-half the brains expended in any other direction would bring ten-fold the results."

THE holiday editions are ripening, and many publishers are preparing for the "greatest effort of their lives" in this direction. The issuing of holiday editions is becoming a regular feature with many publishers, and their works are both creditable and profitable.

THE franchise, subscription list, good will, etc., of the Birmingham, (Ala.) Age have been bought by the Herald Company, and a new company organized, with a capital stock of \$200,000. It now appears as the Age-Herald, and is issued from the former Herald office.

THE Camden (N. J.) Daily Telegram has passed into the hands of the Telegram Publishing Company, composed of practical newspaper men, who give their own labor to the enterprise. The paper has been greatly improved in every way, and is now one of the brightest and best papers in New Jersey.

THE Daily Gazette-Journal of Hastings, Nebraska, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and the office closed up. The Nebraska Loan and Trust Company is the principal creditor. The liabilities are \$35,000, and the assets are about the same. The affair has created quite a sensation.

One of the enterprising daily papers of central Illinois is the Decatur Morning Herald. Its proprietors, Messrs. Hall & Hostetter, are young men of energy and ability, and believe in the adage which says, "Take what's in sight and rustle for more." They certainly are worthy of the success they have achieved.

THE Topeka *Daily Commonwealth*, the oldest republican paper in Kansas, which is in its twenty-seventh year, has been sold to J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the *Daily Capitol*, for \$40,000. It is reported that the purchaser will sell the franchise to C. N. Holliday, publisher of the *Evening Democrat*, who will publish a morning paper.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Denny Tag Company, of Philadelphia, have rented premises on Canal street for the manufacture of their articles.

THE Calumet Paper Company has obtained a contract for school tablets from the Chicago Board of Education, amounting to several thousand dollars.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON, of the *Inter Ocean*, is mentioned as the probable successor to Postmaster Judd, in the Chicago postoffice, under the forthcoming administration.

THE Chicago Press Club entertainment given at Central Music Hall, on Friday evening, December 7, was a most successful affair, the receipts, after paying all incidental expenses, netting over \$1,550.

At a meeting of the Press Club of Chicago, held at its rooms on Sunday, December 9, resolutions indorsing Captain William M. Meredith for the position of public printer were unanimously adopted.

JUDGE TULEY has denied the motion of D. K. Tenney for a rehearing in the case of the Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, which was lately decided against the latter corporation.

THE McCormick paper contract, amounting to \$25,000, has been awarded to the Polands Paper Company, Mechanic's Falls, Maine, but at rates which our local dealers say leaves them no cause to shed tears over its loss.

It is rumored that John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who for some time past has been ambitious to purchase a metropolitan newspaper, has made a bid for the Chicago *Times*, and that his offer will probably be accepted.

WILLIS B. HAWKINS, a bright, energetic, painstaking journalist, for some years past connected with the press of this city, took editorial charge of the Toledo *Commercial* December 1. The INLAND PRINTER wishes him success in his new field of labor.

MR. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, 184 Monroe street, has on exhibition an ingenious and beautiful little paper-testing machine, which operates on the principle of atmospheric pressure. It is noiseless, and works with great nicety and precision. Mr. Taylor will be pleased to show it to any parties interested.

ELIJAH W. HALFORD, editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has been selected by President-elect Harrison as his private secretary. Mr. Halford is of English birth and a practical printer, and was for two years connected with the *Inter Ocean* of this city. He is highly spoken of, and has a host of friends.

On Saturday, November 17, the employes of the *Journal* pressroom presented Mr. Peter Balken, foreman of that department, with a gold-headed cane, the occasion being the thirty-second anniversary of his connection with the office. The cane was suitably engraved. Mr. Balken subsequently entertained the men at his home at River Forest.

ELECTRICITY as a motive power has come to be recognized as one of the most useful of modern inventions. The motor made by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, advertised on page 274 can be used to run any machinery that can be driven by steam power. These motors are in use by many printing offices with the best

results, the points of superiority over any other power securing for them a place in offices in all parts of the country as fast as their merits become known. We invite our readers, when in Chicago, to inspect the tenhorse power motor in the establishment of Henry O. Shepard & Co., printers of The Inland Printer, at 183 Monroe street.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Friday, December 21, 1888, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of deciding upon place of holding annual meeting, to arrange programme, and to otherwise transact business of importance to the prosperity of the association.

The royalty, patterns, etc., and the right to manufacture the Rival Paper Cutter, have been purchased by H. H. Latham, 318 Dearborn street. He is now manufacturing the machine here, P. A. Noyes & Co., Mystic River, Connecticut, having discontinued making it. Mr. Latham has sold within a short time fifty of these cutters, which speaks well for the "Rival."

J. P. Trenter, 84 Market street, Chicago, has in press a new catalogue, which will be out the first week in January. It will show all the different faces of brass rule manufactured by him, and prices, etc., of all the goods he sells. A new feature in Mr. Trenter's business is the manufacture of metal furniture. This he makes in all sizes, perfect in every respect, and can furnish in any quantity. Those needing brass rule and other goods in Mr. Trenter's line should send for a copy of his catalogue.

The following received the unanimous indorsement of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its regular meeting, held November 25, 1888:

WHEREAS, Captain William M. Meredith, an honorary member of this union, is mentioned as an applicant for the position of public printer, and as the government printing office employs more skilled workmen than any other establishment under the government, and the law provides that the appointee shall be a practical printer, therefore,

Resolved, By the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, that the life-long loyalty and fidelity of Captain Meredith to the interests of organized labor renders him specially acceptable to the members of our craft, while his large experience as successful manager of the largest establishments demonstrates his high executive ability and the possession of the necessary qualifications to conduct the office in such manner as to subserve the best interests of the government, and fully meet the just expectations of the printers of the country.

A TYPESETTING contest for \$250 a side came off in the office of THE INLAND PRINTER, 183 Monroe street, November 25, the competitors being Leo Monheimer, of the Herald, and Peter Thienes, of the Mail. The type used was 7-point minion, 25 ems measure, the stipulations being two stretches, of three hours each, with a recess of half an hour for dinner. Both contestants started at eleven o'clock, and though somewhat nervous at first, soon settled down to work. The record was not broken, yet the composition done by both was creditable on the whole, as there was not a paragraph in the two galleys of matter. When time was called at half-past five the record was as follows:

First stretch-	MONHEIMER.	1	Lines		Ems.
First hour		70			1,750
Second hour		75			1,875
Third hour		75	91/2	ems	1,8841/2
Total		220	91/2	ems	5,5091/2
Second stretch-		1	ines		Ems.
First hour		75	61/2	ems	1,8811/2
Second hour		75	22	ems	1,8901/2
Third hour		75	11	ems	1,8861/2
					5,658
First stretch—	THIRNES.		ines.		Ems.
	THIBNES.	-	anes.		
			19	ems	3,536 1,844
Total		214			5,380
Second stretch-		1	ines.		Ems.
First hour,		75			1,875
Second hour	*	74			1,850
Third hour		71			1,775
					5,500 10,880

In correcting Monheimer lost nineteen minutes, each minute so employed deducting a line from his total, which was reduced by 475

ems. Thienes occupied thirty-two minutes in correcting, and was then unfinished. Mr. Charles Cobb, of the *Inter Ocean*, was referee. Mr. Monheimer's interests were looked after by M. Gantz, and Mr. Thienes' by William Binks. The attendance was quite large, between two and three hundred members of the union being present during the contest.

CHANGE OF BASE.-It will, no doubt, interest the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to learn that Mr. Edward A. Blake, who, for ten years past, has been the efficient western representative of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, the well-known press manufacturers, as also manager of the Empire Manufacturing Company, has dissolved his connection with that firm and associated himself with Mr. John J. Clause, the web newspaper press builder of this city, under the name of Clause & Blake, the factory of which is located at 114-116 Market street, and the office at 325 Dearborn street. We consider the combination an eminently appropriate one, Mr. Clause being recognized as one of the ablest mechanics in the United States, while the acknowledged tireless energy and practical experience of Mr. Blake, and his long and extensive acquaintance with the requirements of the trade and its representatives, preëminently qualify him to assume the business management of the new enterprise. Under their joint endeavors, we shall look for a greater demand for the Clause press, which has long been recognized as one of the best in the market. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes the new firm abundant success in their enlarged field of enterprise, and takes pleasure in calling the attention of the trade throughout the country to this announcement.

#### SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

JOHNSTON & SPEERS, Toronto, Canada. Attractive business circular in purple.

C. B. Wells & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts. Plain, though exquisitely neat, business folding card in script.

ASHLAND NEWS (Wis.) jobroom. Notehead, which would look a great deal better if the rule-twisting had been a little more accurate.

BOOMERANG JOB OFFICE, Laramie, Wyoming. Billhead for office, worked on tint block covered with patent leather. It is a very creditable specimen of typography.

CURTIS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota. A neatly executed calendar for 1889, each page of which is printed in different colors and designs, all of which are original and attractive.

A. J. LILLY, Dixon, Illinois. Several samples of programmes, invitations, etc., which would be a credit to any office in the country. They are set up with taste and good judgment, possessing just enough of the ornate to be attractive; besides, the presswork is first-class.

UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Dayton, Ohio. A sumptuously gotten-up, printed and illustrated pamphlet of sixteen pages of the Union Safe Deposit Company, of that city. It is printed on coated paper, and is certainly an honor to the establishment turning it out.

ERNEST HART, Rochester, New York. A number of specimens in colors, artistically executed, which, we understand, are the work of Mr. F. Seaman, formerly with Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie. The designs, execution and exquisite coloring show the hand of a master.

JOHN J. DALY, 267 Tenth avenue, New York. A large and varied selection of fancy and commercial printing. The material is new, the selection of type has been made with admirable judgment, is used with discrimination, and we can honestly commend each specimen before us as a clean, neatly executed and well worked job.

F. N. Burt, Buffalo, New York. A large assortment of general commercial printing. Also, a variety of label printing for druggists, plain and in colors. Taken as a whole, we deem them worthy of commendation, though we should like to have seen some of the miters a little more perfect. The firm circular in colors is both unique and attractive.

ALFRED MUDGE & Son, Boston. A handsome brochure of thirtyfour pages, printed on thick, highly-finished glazed paper, containing artistic illustrations and descriptions of the various departments of their printing establishment, as also samples of some of the work turned out thereat. The composition and presswork, it is needless to add, is worthy of the reputation of this well-known firm.

A. W. Stetson, Quincy, Massachusetts. Firm letter and bill head, both of which are worked over a tint which was made by pasting a piece of lace on tint block.

Also from Hoser Brothers, Germantown, Pa.; Gruber & Marshall, Washington, Ohio; W. A. Baker & Co., Newark, N. J.; Caldwell Printing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa, and the Silver Moon Art Press, St. Paul, Minn.

#### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Washington (D. C.)  $Evening\ Star$  has added a Potter perfecting press to its establishment.

THE name of G. W. Clarkson, of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, is mentioned in connection with the government printer.

PRESIDENT PLANK recently visited Bloomington, Illinois, and it is needless to add the boys were very pleased to meet him.

THE stereotyping department of the New York Mail and Express has been brought under the jurisdiction of the stereotypers' union.

ROBERT DALGLEISH, 565 Abbey street, Cleveland, is anxious to know the whereabouts of Robert Dalgleish, a printer, who worked in Cincinnati four years ago.

CANDIDATES for public printer are fast coming to the surface. As only one will be successful, there will probably be some soreheads when the announcement is made.

Mr. L. C. HAY, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, has been elected to the Kansas Legislature from the Leavenworth district. A good selection.

THERE are rumors to the effect that the management of the New York *Tribune* intend to discard the machines now used on that paper and employ a full force of union printers.

DORY CURREN, a compositor on the Kittanning (Pa.) Times, has two perfectly developed thumbs on his left hand, one of which he uses to follow the types in his stick. It is an odd freak, but Dory can "rattle 'em up" with the swiftest.

THE indications for the trade in Montreal, are that the printing offices will soon experience a boom, as there will be a large amount of holiday work, and several of the daily papers will get out a Christmas number, as also many of the weeklies.

On Tuesday, November 6, Mr. D. J. Vaughan, the popular secretary of Governor Adams, of Colorado, was made the recipient at the State House, Denver, of a handsome gold watch, upon which was engraved the following words: "Presented to John D. Vaughan, by State House friends on November 6, 1888." The presentation speech was gracefully made by Auditor Kingsley, in the presence of all the state officials, including the governor. Mr. Vaughan responded in his usually felici-

AT a meeting of Indianapolis Union, No. 1, December 2, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

 $W_{\text{HEREAS}}, Captain \ William \ M. \ Meredith, of \ Illinois, has announced himself as a candidate for the position of public printer, at Washington; and,$ 

WHEREAS, Captain Meredith was for many years a member of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1—one of its charter members—and has always been in the front rank in the cause of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union does most heartily indorse his candidacy, and we hereby pledge ourselves to give all the aid possible toward securing his appointment to said position of public printer.

The great excitement attending ordinary elections fades into insignificance in comparison with the interest which was manifested over the annual election of officers of Typographical Union No. 6, which was held Wednesday, December 5, at the headquarters, in Frankfort street, New York City. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Boselly; vice-president, Duncan McLeod; secretary, Everett Glackin; treasurer, Ezra B. Harvey; trustees: D. Trimshull, Stephen Binnington and Alexander Klebold; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas J. Robinson. Executive committee: John Armstrong (World), P. McQueen (Herald), John Spott (Times), Robert Costello (Press), Charles S. Ayres (Evening World), William

W. Kilpatrick (*Telegram*), William Baile (M. B. Brown's), Walter Dumody (National Railway Publishing Company), John Taylor (*Evening Post* bookroom), James King (De Vinne's), J. R. H. Hall (Albert J. Robert's).

THE original typographical union fund of \$10,000, contributed in 1886 by George W. Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, and Anthony J. Drexel, the banker, has been doubled, and the amount now standing to the credit of the organization in the hands of James J. Daily, treasurer of the fund, is \$20,376.67. The quarterly statement of the union up to November 1 furnishes a recapitulation of the contributions to the original fund, as follows: Mr. Drexel's birthday in 1886, \$1,020.34; Mr. Childs' birthday, 1887, \$4,333.61; Mr. Drexel's birthday, 1887, \$1,038.51; Mr. Childs' birthday, 1888, \$2,782.30; Mr. Drexel's birthday, 1888, \$1,038.51; Mr. Childs' birthday, 1888, \$2,782.30; Mr. Drexel's birthday, 1888, \$2,782.30; Mr. Drexel's birthday, 1888, \$2,782.30; Mr. Drexel's birthday, 1888, \$2,782.30; Mr.

A PRINTERS' building and loan association has recently been formed in New York City, by the working staff of the New York Sun, which offers membership to all over twenty-one years of age. It has two classes of members, the "borrowing" and the "investing." The investing member merely pays his weekly dues and participates in the profits. There are really no losses, as the association holds no property except the mortgages and securities on its members' property. No money is loaned to non-members. Mr. Wm. H. Bodwell, of the Sun, is superintendent, and Mr. Horace L. Well, of the Evening Sun, secretary. John W. Touly, associate editor of the Shoe and Leather Reborter, heads the list of trustees.

#### FOREIGN.

Last trade reports from Australia are as follows: Brisbane, brisk; Melbourne, fair; Sydney, dull; Adelaide, fairly busy; Launceston, very dull.

AT last accounts there were no fewer than 1,648 newspapers and periodicals published in Paris. Of this number Freemasonry claimed twenty-four.

The activity of printing in Norway during 1886 is shown by the following figures: There were published 956 books and pamphlets, 120 magazines, 109 political and commercial papers, 916 law publications, society rules, etc., 132 parts of music, 24 geographical maps, 13 parts of lithographics, wood cuts, etc., forming a total of 2,270, which were issued from 129 letterpress and 9 lithographic offices and some xylographic ateliers.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE point of a drawing pencil should never be wet. It hardens the lead, spoils the pencil and ruins the drawing.

A NEW blotter is arranged in a white metal frame with a wire spring handle, which flattens with pressure, making its use exceedingly convenient.

WHEN verdigris gathers on the face of brass rule, and it will not print sharp, take a little diluted oxalic acid and wash the face. Never scrape it with a knife.

The first printing house established in Boston was in 1675, by John Foster, a Harvard college graduate. He was noted as a calculator and publisher of almanacs.

The press and composing room of the Queen's County Frei Presse at College Point, Long Island, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$7,000, on which there is an insurance of \$3,000.

A Danish engineer has evolved a machine for printing wall-paper in colors, printing all the colors desired at one impression. Hitherto every color has necessitated a separate run through the press.

MRS. PAMELA C. CALHOUN is said to have been the first newspaper woman of the Northwest. She assisted her husband, John Calhoun, in publishing the pioneer Chicago paper, the Chicago *Democrat*, from 1383 to 1838. It was afterward continued by John Wentworth.

MR. A. V. HAIGHT, of the firm of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, is a candidate for the office of public printer. When Public Printer Benedict took that position he had Mr. Haight, as an expert, take an inventory of everything in the department of public printing. We should like to see a man of Mr. Haight's superior qualifications at the

head of this important department of the government. He has no superior as a practical printer.— *Middletown Press, Congressman-elect M. D. Stivers, editor.* 

THE first printing press set up in America was in the autumn of 1638, at Cambridge, and the original printer was Stephen Daye. The earliest work issued from this press was styled "The Freeman's Oath."

ONION juice is said to be an unfailing glue for making paper or paper board adhere to a metal surface. The metal should be cleaned with soda and rubbed dry with a clean rag. Cheap clock dials are prepared in this way, being printed on paper which is pasted on zinc.

A NEW departure is about to be made by the London *Graphic*. This is the publication of a penny illustrated weekly, bearing the same relation to the present sixpenny as the *Penny Illustrated* does to the *Illustrated London News*. The *Penny Graphic* should be a great success.

THE composing stick was first introduced as a printers' tool in 1480. Previous to this the method of composition was by taking the letters direct from the boxes, and placing them side by side in a coffin made of hard wood, with a stout bottom, and kept tight when completed by means of screws at the foot.

To Make labels adhere to tin, take of flour six ounces, of molasses one-half a pint, and of water one pint and a half, and boil as usual for flour paste. Or, dissolve two ounces of resin in one pint of alcohol. After the tin has been coated with the solution, allow nearly all of the alcohol to evaporate before applying the label.

It is stated that printed matter can be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper, if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a simple solution of sugar syrup.

An improvement in stereotyping has been patented by Lucius Goss, of New York City. His invention covers a method of casting and cutting plates of single column width, to be used to extend across two or more columns of a newspaper page, to facilitate the arrangement of pictures in the cast matter and by "ready print" newspapers.

A New recipe for stopping rat-holes is to moisten old newspapers and knead them into papier machė. Dip the pulp thus formed into a strong solution of oxalic acid, then press the mass while wet into the holes. The rodents will be kept away by the acid, which makes their feet sore and prevents their gnawing. The paper will dry and can be papered or painted.

PRINTERS in Germany are greatly irritated with the new government rules for trade societies. One rule is peculiarly objectionable, for it accords to the government the right of veto in respect of any of the decisions of the trade society. The state regulation of workingmen's societies in Germany would appear to be simply a means of maintaining the authority of those who are at the head of affairs.

AT Aix-la-Chapelle there is a newspaper museum, founded by Oscar Von Forckenbeck, which contains files of specimens of more than seventeen thousand different newspapers in the world, and it is daily receiving copies of the remainder from all quarters of the globe. The great curiosity of the collection is No. 46 of the Texas *Democrat*, published at Houston on March 11, 1864, when the exigencies of war time made it necessary to print it on wall-paper.

MR. JOHN GAMBLE, a Philadelphia pressman, has patented a little device for saving rollers on table-distribution cylinder presses. It is called a "patent friction starter," for setting the roller in motion before the plate strikes it, and, it is claimed, will save a hundred per cent in the wear and tear of angle rollers. Arrangements are now being made for manufacturing the "starter," and they will soon be for sale. The device can be placed upon any table-distribution press.

WE notice in L'Imprimerie that M. Joseph Eberle, of Vienna, Austria, has discovered a method which is likely to transform the lithographic art, if all is true that its inventor claims, namely, that the principal advantages of the new process may be thus summarized: Drawings on stone will resist the strongest acids; the impression of crayon or pen and ink drawings is equal to the originals; long numbers

do not affect the drawings; bad paper does not interfere with the beauty of impression; corrections can be done with the greatest facility; printing on dry paper is simplified, and it is easy to print machine, crayon and pen drawings, united in the same engravings; powdering is avoided, and in chromo work the colors preserve a sharpness of tone hitherto unattained.—The American Lithographer and Printer.

THE New York Herald, the morning after election day, printed a perfect Herald in London. It was a duplicate of the American edition, in appearance, with twelve thousand words by cable, eight thousand words by wire from Paris, six thousand from Berlin, and the chat and gossip of every European capital. This one issue cost \$20,000, but it sold enormously, and was literally the talk of London. It gave the election news before the English papers had thought about getting it.

German journalism has just entered on its third century. In 1688 Christian Thomasius, who thought that the exclusive use of Latin was an impediment to learning, and who wanted to see Germany free from the influence of scholastic pedantry, established at Leipsic a monthly periodical in the German language, in which he showed great skill in dealing with the few questions which interested him. Thomasius' monthly lived two years, and was the first journal or periodical printed in the German language.—Journalist.

To test printing paper, apply the tongue for sizing, and compare opposite sides together for equality of surface. Look through against strong light for spots, and note whether the paper be "regular." Printing paper ought to "rattle" well, and have good strength and surface. When there is a great "rattle" and if the paper has a glistening brilliancy of texture, then most likely straw is present in the fiber, which, when introduced in excessive quantities, causes the paper to break when folded. The paper should, therefore, be creased and then examined.

WE submit the following scale of prices as nearly the real value to be charged for presswork:

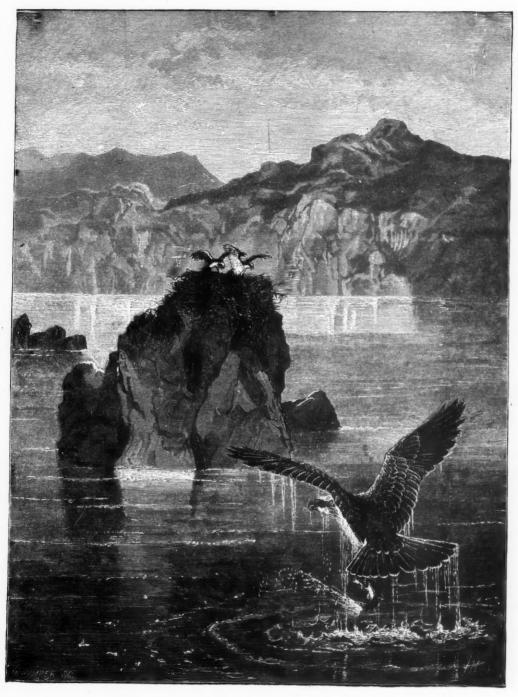
-												
Eighth medium press, per	1,000	impressions	 			 			 	 		 \$0.80
Quarter medium	44	66	 		 		 ٠.		 	 		 1.00
Half medium	66	66	 	 	 	 	 		 	 		 1.20
Medium cylinder	66	46	 		 	 	 		 	 		 1.50
Double medium cylinder	66	**	 			 	 		 	 ٠,		 2.00
Average value	66	66										£x 20

These figures we consider about 50 per cent advance on the cost of the work for regular jobwork, from which reasonable discounts may be made for large quantities. For short runs the first 100 should be equal to 400 impressions.—Employing Printer.

S. A. Grant, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has completed and patented an envelope machine intended for printers' use, which prints, gums and folds at one operation. The drying-chain is upright, and the machine occupies a floor space of but 24 by 35 inches. It is simple, compact, runs smoothly, and every movement is positive. It requires no alteration in changing from heavy wrapping paper to that of the lightest quality. We have seen the machine in operation, running at about two thousand an hour. It is practical and we believe it will be in demand among printers. It will first be offered to the New England trade. Mr. Grant has invented several envelope machines now used in America as well as in England, Australia and other countries.—Press and Printing.

Printers and their allies will be very glad to know how to prevent screws from becoming fixed with rust. It is well known that iron screws are very liable to rust, more especially when they are placed in damp situations. When employed to join parts of machinery they often become so tightly fixed that they can only be drawn with considerable trouble—a fracture sometimes resulting. In order to avoid this inconvenience screws are generally oiled before being put in their places; but this is found to be insufficient. A mixture of oil and graphite will effectually prevent screws from becoming fixed; moreover, protect them for years against rust. The mixture facilitates tightening up; is an excellent lubricant, and greatly reduces the friction of the screw in its socket.—Exchange.

WE regret very much to state that a large number of communications, interesting and instructive, have been received too late for insertion in the present number.



THE FISH HAWK.

From the stock of Jno. G. Greenleaf, Electrotyper of fine wood engravings for illustrating books, magazines, juvenile and religious publications, 7 and 9 Warren street, New York.

#### LEO. MONHEIMER.

The winner in the recent typesetting contest referred to on another page, was born at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, December 4, 1864. Before he was a year old his parents removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he attended school until he was ten years of age. Even



at this early age the lad developed a fondness for the art preservative; and, after school, instead of playing ball and sharing in the other sports popular among boys of that age, he frequented the printing offices and acquired a knowledge of the rudiments of the printer's trade. In January, 1877, he went regularly to work in the office of the Bloomfield Democrat, where he remained two years, transferring his services at the expiration of that time to the Legal Tender Greenback, in the same town. His speed as a compositor first attracted attention during his stay with the latter paper. On one occasion, while crowded with matter, he commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, distributed his own cases, and set and corrected 14,300 ems brevier in less than ten hours. This performance helped the paper "out of a hole," and won for young Monheimer an editorial notice. Conscious of his powers, the young man naturally longed for a more extended field, and, in May, 1879, he went to Chicago, where he did his first work on that year's edition of the Chicago directory, afterward setting type on the Times. In November of the same year, he joined the typographical union, being one of the youngest members ever admitted. Returning to his home, in Iowa, he remained six months and then started out on his travels anew. He set type on the Milan (Mo.) Sentinel; played a brief engagement of two nights on the Burlington Hawkeye, and finally returned to Chicago, where he worked on the Inter Ocean, and in various book and job offices.

In August, 1882, he made a record of 13,000 ems small pica per day, for eight weeks, on law bookwork, at Madison, Wisconsin, receiving a complimentary notice in the *Organette*. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* was his next engagement, and in April, 1883, he again returned to Chicago and commenced work on the *Daily News*.

While on this paper he lost a bet that he would set 16,000 ems in a night's work, falling short of the required number by 100 ems. For six days' work on the News he once turned in a bill for 99,700 ems. With the exception of a few days' work at Cincinnati during 1883, Mr. Monheimer remained in Chicago—most of the time on the News—until October, 1887, when he visited St. Louis and worked on the Globe-Democrat for two nights, his composition footing up 40,000 ems, but part of this amount was "bonus." Returning to his old love, Chicago, in February, 1888, he went to work on the Herald, where he still holds cases. A short time since he set 101,000 ems in six days, or 45½ hours; and the week following, in seven days, placed 108,300 ems to

his credit. There was no "fat" nor "bonuses" in either case. Mr. Monheimer was fifth in the typesetting contest at Chicago in 1886, but the conditions of the tournament were, on several accounts, unfavorable to him. In the match mentioned, Barnes, the winner, averaged 1,867 ems in stretches of one hour and a half. In his match with Thienes, on Sunday, November 25, of six hours, Monheimer averaged 1,782, and was evidently not hurried to his best speed.

#### HOW TO TELL ONE'S AGE.

Just hand this table to a lady and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret:

1	2	4	8	16	32
	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	5	10	18	34
3 5 7	7	7	II	19	35
9	7	12	12	20	36
11	II	13	13	21	35 36 37 38 39
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	15	20	24	24	40
15 17 19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	45 46
31	31	31	31	31	47 48
33	34	36	40	48	48
35 37 39	35 38 39	37 38 39	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	52 53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57 58 59	57	55 56 57 58 59 60
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	
59 61	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

#### SOME FACTS ON FIBERS.

The scarcity and augmented price of rags has led scientists to investigate the question of substituting other materials in the manufacture of paper.

Much time and money has been spent in experiments, and many patents have been issued, both in this country and abroad, for substances that would presumably take the place of rags. The problem, however, has not been solved satisfactorily, as most of the proposed materials have been found more expensive than rags.

Some of them, however, have proved useful. Esparto grass has been largely imported from Spain, and has been pronounced an admirable substitute. The supply, however, has become scarce, for instead of cutting the grass, the avaricious Spaniards tore it up by the roots, probably with the idea that it would enhance in value.

The ancient Egyptians so successfully exterminated the papyrus plant, with the same end in view, that they were obliged to have recourse to other methods of making paper. An inferior kind of esparto grows in Africa, and is not capable of producing such a good quality of paper as the Spanish species.

Paper can be made from almost any fibrous substance, but it has been generally found that it was better to mix them with rag pulp. Many indigenous Australian plants, belonging to the group of endogenous plants, have been found useful in paper making. The East Indian ramie, which is identical with the ramie grown in the southern states, has also been employed in this manner.

Pineapple fibers from which the transparent manila handkerchiefs are made, and the celebrated pigna cloth, produces excellent paper, as has been demonstrated.

Bamboo is extensively used in China and Japan for paper making; the plant must be crushed or split when freshly cut.

Bagasse, which is the refuse matter after the juice has been extracted from sugar-cane, has been found useful for the purpose. Bagasse yields forty per cent of fiber and bamboo sixty per cent. This substance is put to no other use on sugar plantations than to serve as fuel.

In England experiments have been made with cotton-seed, but they were not eminently successful.

 $\Lambda$  Mr. Plunkett, of Dublin, manufactured paper from four different plants, the mallon, red clover, hopvine and yellow water iris.

In Florence the roots of the asphodel have been used for making cardboard and writing paper.

In England paper from potatoes was made, and also from the common cat's-tail. The latter has been found useful in the manufacture of paper hangings.

Stephen Allen, of Massachusetts, made a paper he called tibillia leather, which was made from leather scraps and other animal fibers. This could be beautifully embossed.

During the late war paper was made from corn husks and cobs.

In Illinois, where vast quantities of sorghum are grown, the fibers have been used for this purpose.

J. McElfatrick, of Illinois, found that the bolls of the sycamore tree produced a short staple of a buff color, which was useful in paper making.

A discovery was made in England, that the leaves of the bracken or common fern could be made to yield a pulp for paper making; also flags, rushes and even the vegetable remnants of manure.

In Germany the red and white pine has been used to advantage. From the resinous nature of the substance no size is required.

At a recent exhibition in St. Louis, Missouri, paper was shown made from the common cane, which grows on the banks of the Mississippi.

In Scotland the hollyhock was made into paper.

Ivory shavings mixed with rags makes a desirable quality of paper. Paper from seaweed was made at one time in England.

A stonecutter by the name of Albert Grantless made paper from stone.

Harry Crosby, of London, made paper from a mixture of refuse tan and hop stalks.

Paper has been made from the banana, but as there was too much waste, it was not found profitable.

R. A. Brown, of London, discovered a method of making a very strong kind of paper from the gutta-percha tree.

In the Algerian department of the London Exposition, paper was shown made from the Alfa fiber which grows on both sides of the Mediterranean.

In Demerara paper was successfully made from the plantain.

A process for making paper out of leaves was patented in Paris. The leaves were cut and pressed into cakes and reduced to a pulp by being steeped in lime water.

Some of the French paper makers use wood cut into thin shavings. These are soaked in water for eight days, then dried and reduced to powder, which is mixed with rags. None but white woods are suitable for the purpose.

A French inventor patented a method for utilizing the ligaments of asparagus which was unsuccessful.

In Sweden paper has been made from beet roots, also of white Russia matting.

In Ireland an inferior kind is made of peat.

In Mexico paper is so profitably made from the fibers of the maguey plant that congress passed an act to prohibit the use of other substances. Cyprian Berard used decayed wood mixed with old waste paper.

In France leather cuttings, combined with refuse paper, has been

In London experiments have been made to produce paper from old sacking and nettles.

In 1817, E. B. Ball, of England, made an extremely white and durable paper from floss silk, hemp and Russia linen combined.

Louis Poisson, of Paris, France, made paper from licorice root and scraps of pasteboard reduced to a pulp by maceration.

The Chevalier Landolini, of Sicily, experimented with the leaves of a plant growing near Syracuse, which is similar in appearance to the Egyptian papyrus.

A Frenchman brought a quantity of frog spittle to a paper mill in the Catskills, from which he made an inferior quality of paper.

Matthias Koop made paper from straw, wood and other vegetable matter, without the addition of any other paper stuft.

In 1801 some genius found a means of extracting ink from paper so that it could be used over again.—Exchange.

#### HOW TO ORDER SORTS.

The following suggestions will be useful in ordering sorts:

In ordering sorts to match the type you already have, state the name and number of the face, as well as the size of the body; or, if you cannot do this, send a capital "H" and a lower case "m" (as little used as possible) of the fonts the sorts are to work with. Also state the number of pounds or ounces you want of each particular sort.

The twelve square boxes directly in front of the compositor, containing the letters a, c, d, i, m, etc., will hold about 2 pounds each.

The boxes half the size of the "a" box will hold 15 ounces each, containing the letters f, b, g, l, p, etc.

The small square boxes containing the letters k, j, q, etc., will hold 6 ounces each.

The "e" box 3 pounds, and the cap case 5 ounces to the box.— Exchange.

#### RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

392,566—Printing, Graining plates for surface. J. G. Harris, assignor to Harris & Jones, Providence, R. I.

392,540—Printing machine, Rotary. J. L. Cox, assignor to Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 13, 1888.

392,882-Printers' drying-rack. H. T. Koerner, Buffalo, N. Y.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

393,267—Composing stick. J. R. Risdon, assignor of one-half to Franklin H. Hough Washington, D. C.

393,17)—Printing presses, Inking apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

393,471—Printing machines, Set-off mechanism for. B. Huber and W. K. Hodgman assignors to Huber Printing Press Co., Taunton, Mass.

390,480-Printing presses, Feed-gauge for. E. F. Megill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As AN example of "stick-to-it-iveness" worthy of emulation, 1 would mention Mr. Thomas D. Price, of the Carrollton (Ill.) Gazette. Mr. Price entered the Gazette office as an apprentice in June, 1846, and assisted upon the first issue of that paper, which made its appearance on the 26th of that month. The office was owned and the paper established by Mr. Price's father, Mr. George B. Price, who is still living, being now six years past the allotted three-score and ten. Thomas D. became part owner of the establishment with his father in 1856, and has been at the head of the concern since 1870. Mr. Price, Sr., retired from business some fifteen years ago. In addition to being continuously in the Gazette for the past forty-two years, either as an employé or member of the firm, Mr. Price, Jr., was one of the members of the firm which started and established successfully the Jacksonville (Ill.) Courier. The material with which the Courier was started was made up of that contained in two small offices in Jacksonville, which the firm purchased, and a goodly quantity taken from the Gazette office at Carrollton. The Gazette occupies a building built for it by Mr. Price. this being the second building erected by him for this purpose. He is still the owner of both of these buildings. The present Gazette owners are Price & McNabb, Mr. Price being the mechanical and business manager. The office is one of the best of its class in the state, has a large and profitable business, and bids fair of still having many years of prosperity and usefulness yet before it.

#### SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

C. E. LANE,

GENERAL AGENT

WESTERN

NORTHWESTERN

STATES.



D. APPLETON & Co.

PUBLISHERS,

152 & 154 WABASH AVE,

CHICAGO.

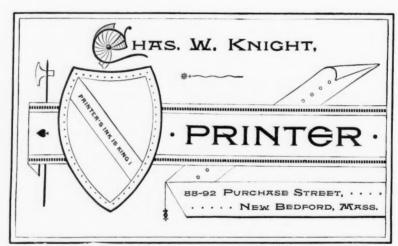
No. 18.-J. S., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. W. BROWN, MANAGER.

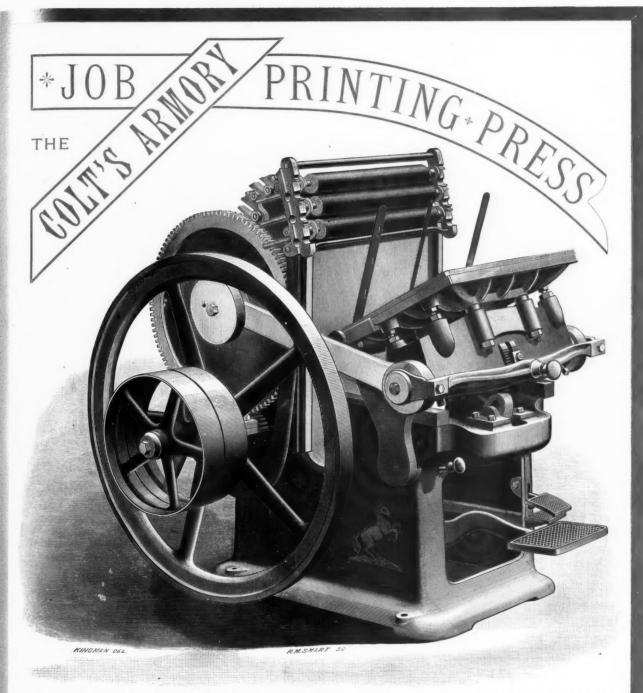
New York,
Boston,
Chicago,
ATLANTA,
SAN FRANCISCO.





No. 19.-A. B. S., New Bedford, Mass.



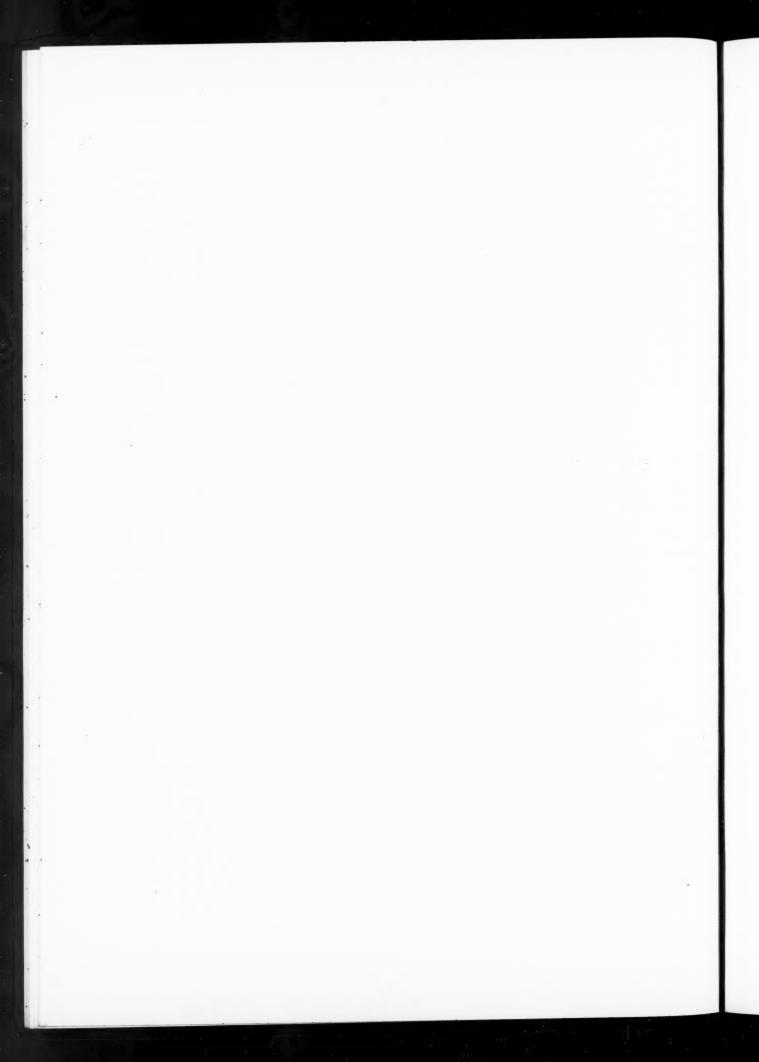


COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS JOHN THOMSON,

No. 143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

This Sheet was Printed on a Half Medium Colt's Armory Press by the Lockwood Press, 126 and 128 Duane Street, New York.



#### REPORT OF PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNIONS.—SECOND QUARTER.

LOCATION OF UNION.	No. of Members in good standing.	No. of Members in Arrears.	Total number of Members.	No. of Members employed.	No. of Members unemployed.	No. of Pressmen Non-Union.	Scale of Wages.	Members received since last report.	Condition of Trade.	secretary's address.
1. Washington, D. C. 2. Detroit, Mich. 3. Chicago, Ill. 4. Philadelphia, Pa. 5. Ottawa, Ont. 6. St. Louis, Mo. 7. Milwaukee, Wis. 8. Boston, Mass. 10. Toronto, Ont. 11. Cincinnati, O. 12. Galveston, Tex. 13. Pittsburgh, Pa. 14. St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. 15. New Orleans, La. 16. Kansas City, Mo. 17. Indianapolis, Ind. 18. Memphis, Tenn. 19. Little Rock, Ark. 21. Baltimore, Md. 22. Troy, N. Y. 23. Albany, N. Y. 24. San Francisco, Cal. 25. Newark, N. J. 27. Buffalo, N. Y. 28. Louisville, Ky. 29. Los Angeles, Cal. 30. Montreal, P. Q. 31. Oleveland, O. 31. Oleveland, O.	85 23 84 171 17 37 16 130 228 8 42 21 10 10 20 20 21 11 12 20 11 12 12 13 14 14 13	0 1 9 10 2 4 11 42 7 7 0 2 2 1 0 4 3 4 4 13	85 24 93 181 19 41 27 35 8 44 21 11 10 24 	24 86 179 17 24 165 33 3	4 7 2 2 4 3 7 2 1 0 1 0 0 3	3 6 18 1 12 5 5 4 4 10 9 9 2 2 0	40c per hour. \$15 per week. \$21 per week. \$21 per week. \$16 per week. \$16 per week. \$17 per week. \$17 per week. \$18 per week. \$19 per week. \$10 oo—21 oo \$18 per week. \$10 oo—21 oo \$10 oo—30 oo \$10 per week. \$11 oo—31 oo \$12 oo—30 oo \$13 per week. \$11 oo—31 oo \$12 oo—30 oo	2	Fair, Good, Fair, Good, Brisk, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Dull,	Jas. H. Furbershaw, 8ct New Jersey Ave., N.W. G. A. Ray, 69 Anteine St. J. H. Bowman, 489 Hermitage Ave. Charles W. Miller, 866 Buttonwood St. J. B. Manson, 493 Ann St. & G. Gayon, 493 Ann St. & G. Gayon, 493 Ann St. & G. Gayon, 494 Annews, 55 Franklin St. John W. Williams, 211 Markham St. Geo. Monter, 168 Hackberry St., Walnut Hills. Theo. Ramaker, Strand, bet, 11th and 12th Sts. W. H. O'Brien, 47 Fifth Ave. H. Lehman, 1610 N. Fourth St., Minneapolls. Saml. Forshee, Picayune Office. Thos. K. Kennedy, 101 James St. Jos. Maudilin, 21 W. Washington St. B. F. Donnelley, 17 Union St. R. A. Boles, 716 Main St. W. E. Brooks, 1720 Harford Ave. F. S. Burrell, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. John Hamilton, 8 Genesse St. Geo. A. Orr, 730 Filbert St. J. Shine, 44 W. Seneca St. J. M. Baker, 1178 Mary St., Elizabeth, N. J. E. J. Shine, 44 W. Seneca St. John Thompson, 167 St. Dominique St. Thos. Rafferty, 15 Ocean St.
33. Rochester, N. Y	35	289	324 13		40	2	\$20 per week. \$15 per week.	 I	Very slow. Fair.	W. W. Woodworth, 77 Clifton St.

#### CHEROKEE.

INDIAN COMPOSITORS — CHEROKEE ALPHABET — LAZY JOE.

In our last issue reference was made to the printing of the first elaborate book in the Cherokee language. By request, and as a matter of interest to our fellow-craftsmen, we herewith append the alphabet, from which the laws of the Cherokee nation were printed:

#### Characters of the Cherokee Language.

.....

In the execution of the work, the greatest difficulty experienced was keeping the Indian compositors in working condition. Among the most obstreperous was a tall and athletic son of the forest called "Lazy Joe," who, notwithstanding our remonstrances, persisted in visiting a neighboring saloon every few hours, and there loading up with fire-water, as the other Indians called it. On one occasion he came back rather more heated than usual, and upon getting up on his accustomed stool went quietly to work setting up a stickful of matter, which he placed on a galley and wanted to have measured. It was locked up and proof taken of it with other matter. It was all clean

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sailing until a "snag" was reached, and then it puzzled proofreader interpreter and all hands in the office to determine its meaning. We came to a full stop. At first it was concluded that it was not Cherokee, but the language of one of the lost tribes which broke out in "Lazy Joe" under the inspiration of the fire-water. When he had sobered up, "Joe" discovered that he had set up "pi," instead of straight matter. As he could not get pay for the work, he went off and warmed up again, and did not return until his money was exhausted. In many respects "Joe" was original and amusing. Whenever our engine would puff or make a sudden noise, he would rush through the office as if struck by lightning. He invariably walked in the middle of the street, because he feared that the big buildings would fall on him.—St. Louis Stationer.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$7 to \$12. We claim that Auburn is entitled to the cake "on low prices, and challenge the United States to show another city of 30,000, where only 16 cents is paid, and one-quarter of that to be taken in trade."

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, lively; prospects, never better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. Work here is booming. The territorial reports are now in, and the Tribune, the state printer, is rushed to its fullest capacity.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §18. The Telegram, afternoon paper, has started a 2-cent Sunday morning edition, eight pages. Business fair, but there is no lack of idle printers.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. There are too many subs coming this way. Everything is now full up. Tourists had better stay away.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents, or \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15. The Daily Democratic Globe (morning edition) has suspended. Bluff City Typographical Union, No. 203, elected officers as follows, Sunday last: President, John Collett; vice-president, J. C. Richards; secretary, R. S. Rawlings; treasurer, J. C. Schermerhorn; sergeant-at-arms, O. S. Henderson; executive board, Harry Westcott, W. M. Treynor and R. J. Thomas.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Inland Printer is taking well.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The Daily Telegraph has bought the good will and material of the Industrial Leader. Wm. Luther will start a new job office.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9. A patent inside, the Weekly Globe, has made its appearance. There is some talk of a new paper, in the interests of the prohibition party, but nothing definite is known yet.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, increasing; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. Travelers still continue to come here, and they have to go away again, there being already more subs than can be accommodated. We have three morning and two evening papers, besides two Sunday papers.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, rushing in all departments; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Subbing is good.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The union gave a ball on the 27th ult., which was a success financially and socially. About \$100 were realized. C. A. Parks has bought a half interest in the Traveler, an obscure 1-cent evening paper, and a stock company has been formed with a capital of \$50,000.

Lansing, Mich.—Trade good and prospects favorable. Book and job printers receive \$13 per week; compositors on evening papers, 25 cents per 1,000 ems. On Friday evening, December 7, the compositors on the Tribune took Mr. Bert. H. Gustin, city editor, by surprise, and presented him with an address and gold-headed cane, previous to severing his connection with that paper. "Gus" leaves the Tribune, with which he has been connected for a number of years, to enter the newspaper business for himself, and intends starting a new daily paper here about Langary I.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$11. The city is full of idle men, the decease of the *Times* being the cause. *Times* employes are out \$600 in wages. The *Speaker* continues to run, but its demise is daily expected. The men are all union, and have difficulty in getting their money.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Our union now numbers one hundred and fifty members, divided as follows: number of situations, seventy; number of subs, eighty; so any one can see at a glance that this is a good place to keep away from this winter.

Milwaukee, Wis.— State of trade, very dull; prospects, dubious; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. The "old, old story" of a new paper, has brought in too many "prints," but the democratic paper does not appear, nor is it likely to.

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Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, pretty dull; prospects, will be fairer in a month; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Session opens February 1. A number of printers are idle here now. No serious difficulty. The Journal is non-union. Government Printing Bureau not yet finished.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The proprietors of the Northwest have signed a contract with the union to hire none but union men, and to observe the apprentice clause.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12. The employing printers here have a new competitor in job printing, the Deaf Mute Institute, supported by the various companies of the state, having gone into the business. No convict pauper labor for us.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, none at all; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A great many cards are still being deposited, and the arrivals have filled to overflowing all branches of the trade. A hard winter is on us.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, for the better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The union could be made stronger by more concerted action. There are too many petty spites and prejudices that are aired, to the detriment of better organized work.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. The trade is working smoothly in St. John at present, and all hands are employed.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Although trade has considerably improved during the past month, there is still no lack of printers; in fact, the demand can be more than met by the supply.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week \$12.50. A decline in the advertising space on two of our dailies has caused a large increase in the amount of plates used, and it is not gratifying to compositors.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The Evening News Letter suspended publication immediately after the election, throwing eight or ten compositors out of work.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. G. W. Laycock, foreman of the Record, has purchased the Nanticoke Sun. "Henny" Thomas has just returned from New York.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

For building special machinery for printers and binders, and any general machinist work, we commend to the trade Mr. James Rowe, of 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago. Mr. Rowe was formerly with R. Hoe & Company, is thoroughly posted in all the requirements of business, and employs the most competent workmen. Repairing is given special attention, and shafting, etc., is put up in the most skillful manner. The Inland Printer Company has just had some work in the line of shafting done by Mr. Rowe, and considers it first-class in every respect.

#### THE CALUMET PAPER COMPANY

Few out-of-town customers of the Calumet Paper Company know of the magnificent structure occupied by this company, and to give them an idea of it we present the accompanying illustration. The building is 85 by 150 feet, located at 262 to 268 Fifth avenue, Chicago. This



portion of the city was at one time considered a little remote from the center of printing and publishing, which was formerly Monroe street, but since so many printers have removed south to Dearborn street the locality could not be better. The store and salesrooms rank among the largest and handsomest of the paper houses in Chicago, and all departments, including the shipping, ruling and cutting, are arranged with a view to filling, in the most expeditious manner, every order that comes into the house. A complete catalogue of the goods handled by the company has just been issued.

As they are the headquarters for the Whiting Paper Company's celebrated loft-dried writing paper, such as Standard Ledger and Linen Ledger, "W. P. Co." water-marked superfine, "Calumet" watermarked superfine and the Clingstone and Hadley wove fine papers, the Calumet Paper Company can supply these goods in any quantity. In book papers the firm has a large line, and can fill orders-large or smallon short notice. Among the brands we name "Extra," "Laurel," "XX," "Sterling," "KK" and "Monico." The "Laurel" blotting paper, sold by this house, is unrivaled, and has the reputation of being one of the finest blottings made. In cardboards and manila papers their stock is complete, and no better assortment of envelopes can be found in the city. This firm supplies roll papers to newspapers in all parts of the country, and invites correspondence from publishers using this kind of paper. The department of wedding and fancy stationery, programmes, cards, etc., contains an unusually fine assortment. The firm has just issued, at great expense, a specimen book of these goods, which is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be one of the handsomest gotten out by any company. New-year cards, in great variety, are now ready, and a special specimen book of these cards is also out. The officers of the Calumet Paper Company are: E. M. Adams, president; John T. Ustick, secretary; George A. Mason, treasurer.

#### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO,
WYOMING AND UTAH.

Railroad ticket agents of the Eastern, Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, via the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, round-trip tickets at low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoria; also to Denver, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo. For a special folder giving full particulars of these excursions, call on your local ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Illinois.

#### THE S. K. WHITE PAGING MACHINE.

Mr. S. K. White, the inventor and maker of this machine, for many years has been the most prominent designer and builder of special machinery in Chicago. His own superior skill has been used in his business instead of the skill of hired mechanics. Some four years ago his attention was called to the requirement of a paging machine, and since that time he has made greater advancement in this kind of machinery than has been made by all others combined during the past twenty-five years. The conceded best machine heretofore on the market, and owned by an eastern house, was invented by this same Mr. White, and this, his latest improvement, has at last satisfied his highest ideals and conceptions as to what a perfect paging machine should be, and he now rests contented with his work, defying competition.

The points of advantage of this machine are solidity of base and poise or balance of the various parts. This feature will cause the machine to outlive a half-dozen of the old style make. It cannot become rickety, disjointed or loose at any point. The movements (especially of the head) are in grooves of finest tool steel, which prevents rattle, and gives absolute register and alignment, and makes it almost noiseless. The heads and other essential parts are of hardened steel, and smooth as glass. The head can be turned to front view by simply drawing a pin with the right hand and turning the head with the left, and when returning the head in the position, to continue printing, the pin, automatically, springs to its place, stopping the head at the required number to proceed with the numbering without skipping or omitting a number. The ordinary operator can easily manage every feature of the machine without calling an expert or foreman.

By the simple adjustment of a "dog" on a horizontal slide, the machine is made to repeat the same number at will, once, twice, three or more times, namely, 2, 2; 3, 3, etc.; 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, 3, etc.; 2, 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, 3, etc. The machine can also as readily be made to print alternately, namely, 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., or 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. The superiority of this machine in the points of repeating and alternating, are particularly in the simplicity with which the changes are made. The repeaters

are a part of the machine — not attachments to be put on or taken off as in other machines.

The inking apparatus, or fountain, is probably the most important feature, so far as economy of time to the operator is concerned. Each color of ink has its separate fountain, which is air-tight, and as abso-



lutely free from dust as if in an unopened can. To change color of ink you lift off one fountain and put on the one of the desired color. The flow of ink appears at a single spot on the revolving plate, and the flow is regulated by a fine screw of the fountain head. Each fountain holds about a dozen thimblefuls of ink—enough to last a number of days of constant use. No ink is wasted by drying or getting dusty on a distributing plate or stone, or on a brayer. The ink in the fountain, though unused for years, is always fresh and ready for instant use. The flow can be lessened or augmented instanter.

The throwing of ink by the rapid movement of the roller is obviated by the decreased space which the roller is required to pass in its movement. The roller simply passes over the figures and back to the edge of the inking-plate; from that instant the plate moves over the roller instead of the roller moving over the plate, consequently the excessive rapid working of the roller, as heretofore, has been decreased or divided between the roller and the plate. This renders possible more rapid numbering, while the action has been actually decreased. As a feature in mechanics, and as economy in wear and tear of machinery, this point is important and useful. The machine is made for either steam or footpower. The steam attachment is so arranged as to always automatically leave the head up, or at the highest point when stopped.

The C. L. Hawes' Company, of 178 Monroe street, Chicago, are agents for the White machine, have one on exhibition in their salesrooms, and will give all information in regard to it. Notice their advertisement on page 212.

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St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Although trade has considerably improved during the past month, there is still no lack of printers; in fact, the demand can be more than met by the supply.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week \$12.50. A decline in the advertising space on two of our dailies has caused a large increase in the amount of plates used, and it is not gratifying to compositors.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The Evening News Letter suspended publication immediately after the election, throwing eight or ten compositors out of work.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$t2. G. W. Laycock, foreman of the Record, has purchased the Nanticoke Sun. "Henny" Thomas has just returned from New York.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

For building special machinery for printers and binders, and any general machinist work, we commend to the trade Mr. James Rowe, of 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago. Mr. Rowe was formerly with R. Hoe & Company, is thoroughly posted in all the requirements of business, and employs the most competent workmen. Repairing is given special attention, and shafting, etc., is put up in the most skillful manner. The Inland Printer Company has just had some work in the line of shafting done by Mr. Rowe, and considers it first-class in every respect.

#### THE CALUMET PAPER COMPANY.

Few out-of-town customers of the Calumet Paper Company know of the magnificent structure occupied by this company, and to give them an idea of it we present the accompanying illustration. The building is 85 by 150 feet, located at 262 to 268 Fifth avenue, Chicago. This



portion of the city was at one time considered a little remote from the center of printing and publishing, which was formerly Monroe street, but since so many printers have removed south to Dearborn street the locality could not be better. The store and salesrooms rank among the largest and handsomest of the paper houses in Chicago, and all departments, including the shipping, ruling and cutting, are arranged with a view to filling, in the most expeditious manner, every order that comes into the house. A complete catalogue of the goods handled by the company has just been issued.

As they are the headquarters for the Whiting Paper Company's celebrated loft-dried writing paper, such as Standard Ledger and Linen

Ledger, "W. P. Co." water-marked superfine, "Calumet" watermarked superfine and the Clingstone and Hadley wove fine papers, the Calumet Paper Company can supply these goods in any quantity. In book papers the firm has a large line, and can fill orders-large or smallon short notice. Among the brands we name "Extra," "Laurel," "XX," "Sterling," "KK" and "Monico." The "Laurel" blotting paper, sold by this house, is unrivaled, and has the reputation of being one of the finest blottings made. In cardboards and manila papers their stock is complete, and no better assortment of envelopes can be found in the city. This firm supplies roll papers to newspapers in all parts of the country, and invites correspondence from publishers using this kind of paper. The department of wedding and fancy stationery, programmes, cards, etc., contains an unusually fine assortment. The firm has just issued, at great expense, a specimen book of these goods, which is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be one of the handsomest gotten out by any company. New-year cards, in great variety, are now ready, and a special specimen book of these cards is also out. The officers of the Calumet Paper Company are: E. M. Adams, president; John T. Ustick, secretary; George A. Mason, treasurer.

#### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO, WYOMING AND UTAH.

Railroad ticket agents of the Eastern, Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, via the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, round-trip tickets at low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoria; also to Denver, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo. For a special folder giving full particulars of these excursions, call on your local ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Illinois.

#### THE S. K. WHITE PAGING MACHINE.

Mr. S. K. White, the inventor and maker of this machine, for many years has been the most prominent designer and builder of special machinery in Chicago. His own superior skill has been used in his business instead of the skill of hired mechanics. Some four years ago his attention was called to the requirement of a paging machine, and since that time he has made greater advancement in this kind of machinery than has been made by all others combined during the past twenty-five years. The conceded best machine heretofore on the market, and owned by an eastern house, was invented by this same Mr. White, and this, his latest improvement, has at last satisfied his highest ideals and conceptions as to what a perfect paging machine should be, and he now rests contented with his work, defying competition.

The points of advantage of this machine are solidity of base and poise or balance of the various parts. This feature will cause the machine to outlive a half-dozen of the old style make. It cannot become rickety, disjointed or loose at any point. The movements (especially of the head) are in grooves of finest tool steel, which prevents rattle, and gives absolute register and alignment, and makes it almost noiseless. The heads and other essential parts are of hardened steel, and smooth as glass. The head can be turned to front view by simply drawing a pin with the right hand and turning the head with the left, and when returning the head in the position, to continue printing, the pin, automatically, springs to its place, stopping the head at the required number to proceed with the numbering without skipping or omitting a number. The ordinary operator can easily manage every feature of the machine without calling an expert or foreman.

By the simple adjustment of a "dog" on a horizontal slide, the machine is made to repeat the same number at will, once, twice, three or more times, namely, 2, 2; 3, 3, etc.; 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, etc.; 2, 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, etc. The machine can also as readily be made to print alternately, namely, 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., or 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. The superiority of this machine in the points of repeating and alternating, are particularly in the simplicity with which the changes are made. The repeaters

are a part of the machine — not attachments to be put on or taken off as in other machines.

The inking apparatus, or fountain, is probably the most important feature, so far as economy of time to the operator is concerned. Each color of ink has its separate fountain, which is air-tight, and as absorbed



lutely free from dust as if in an unopened can. To change color of ink you lift off one fountain and put on the one of the desired color. The flow of ink appears at a single spot on the revolving plate, and the flow is regulated by a fine screw of the fountain head. Each fountain holds about a dozen thimblefuls of ink—enough to last a number of days of constant use. No ink is wasted by drying or getting dusty on a distributing plate or stone, or on a brayer. The ink in the fountain, though unused for years, is always fresh and ready for instant use. The flow can be lessened or augmented instanter.

The throwing of ink by the rapid movement of the roller is obviated by the decreased space which the roller is required to pass in its movement. The roller simply passes over the figures and back to the edge of the inking-plate; from that instant the plate moves over the roller instead of the roller moving over the plate, consequently the excessive rapid working of the roller, as heretofore, has been decreased or divided between the roller and the plate. This renders possible more rapid numbering, while the action has been actually decreased. As a feature in mechanics, and as economy in wear and tear of machinery, this point is important and useful. The machine is made for either steam or footpower. The steam attachment is so arranged as to always automatically leave the head up, or at the highest point when stopped.

The C. L. Hawes' Company, of 178 Monroe street, Chicago, are agents for the White machine, have one on exhibition in their salesrooms, and will give all information in regard to it. Notice their advertisement on page 212.

#### THE INLAND PAPER CUTTER.

We present herewith an illustration of a machine having many valuable features, and which may be considered a new departure in the line of paper-cutting machinery. It excels as a book and paper cutter, in convenience, accuracy, power, and durability, and as a time and labor saver stands unequaled. Having no chains or other noisy elements, being operated by screw movements, it is noiseless and extraordinarily powerful.

The clamp, propelled by a screw, independent of the knife, is adjustable to any degree of pressure, moves quickly, stops automatically, is controlled with the foot, and it, as well as the knife, may be arrested instantly, and the motion reversed from any point. The full rise of the knife is six inches, but by a simple adjustment it may be made to rise

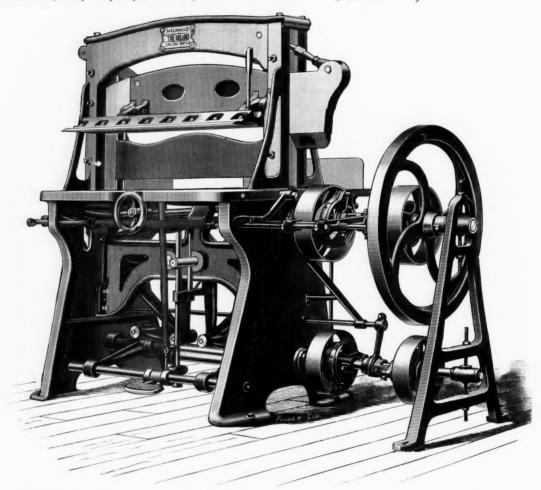
various experts, and the company is prepared to furnish unqualified guarantees that they are all that is claimed for them. By permission they refer to the Strobridge Lithographing Company, the Frey Printing Company, the A. H. Pugh Printing Company, Carpenter & Ranshaw, and H. C. Sherick, all of Cincinnati, Ohio, who have the machines in use, and can speak understandingly of their advantages.

The following extracts from recommendations received in reference to the Inland paper cutter explain themselves:

Its qualities combine great strength, accuracy in cutting, rapidity of action, easy and perfect adjustment of the knife and clamp, with simplicity of construction and noiselessness in operation, and we do hereby recommend the same to receive a SILVER MEDAL.

GEO. B. FOX, JOHN F. HENNEGAN, I. GRUEBER.

Examining Committee, Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.



only so far as the work requires and to return from that point, a manifest advantage in saving time on large jobs. By withdrawing a bolt from the knife by means of a hand wheel on the top of the knife bar, it may be swung outward to a horizontal position (as shown in the cut), locked, and the edge whetted without detaching it from the machine. This, however, necessitates having a knife short enough to swing between the uprights, and makes a difference of seven inches; thus a machine that with a long knife will cut forty-five inches, will with a knife short enough to swing outward as above stated, cut only thirty-eight inches. Each machine is furnished with two knives, a long and a short one, or two long ones, as the purchaser may prefer. Although the clamp and the gauge are both solid (unslotted), it will cut to within three-eighths of an inch of the rear edge of the paper.

These machines have been most thoroughly and severely tested by

We have a 45-inch Inland Paper Cutter in use, and also two other cutters. We can say for the Inland, that it is superior in all respects to any other paper cutter we have ever seen, and we like it still better the longer we use it. It is more convenient than the others, and its work is more satisfactory.

THE A. H. PUGH PRINTING COMPANY,
A. H. PUGH, President and Treasurer.

We have a 34-inch Inland Paper Cutter in use in our bindery, and we are very proud of it. It has many points of superiority over every other cutter that we have ever seen. We would not be without it, and can recommend it most highly.

THE NATIONAL BLANK BOOK MFG. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The machines are on exhibition at the establishments of the C. L. Hawes Company, either in Dayton, Chicago, or Cincinnati, where inspection is invited. All information in regard to this cutter will be furnished on request.

### GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.

The engraving establishment of George H. Benedict & Co., 175–177 Clark street, Chicago, is a striking example of what may be accomplished by close attention to and continual reaching out for business. This firm is one of the very few in the United States making photo-zincetching a specialty; reproducing artists' drawings, engravings, etc., for newspaper, magazine or book illustrations. The zinc method is not only the cheapest, but also the quickest and best for newspaper and magazine work; the plates possess great durability, high relief and fine printing qualities. During the past year Messrs. Benedict & Co., have purchased the plant and succeeded to the business of the Chicago Photo-Zinc Engraving Co., located at 159 Fifth avenue, also the Graphic Illustrating Co., of 114 Dearborn street.

It is believed that by this combination of machinery and other facilities, the firm is now able to produce a finer grade of work, and in larger quantities than any other firm in America outside of New York City. The fact that they are doing the work of all the Chicago daily papers, is the best evidence of the superiority of their productions.

In the relief line (wax process) engraving they are practically alone in the western field, and have a good trade with New York publishers. This process is conceded to be the best and only practical method for producing maps and diagrams, architectural and mechanical outline cuts for letterpress printing. The distinguishing characteristic is the lack of necessity for elaborate copy. The work being made as well from a pencil sketch, blue print or photograph, as from finished drawings. Mr. Benedict, who gives his entire attention to the details of the business, has had fifteen years' experience in the various branches of the printing, publishing and engraving business, and his customers frequently find his experience very useful to them in deciding points which require a knowledge of business as well as art. He is highly spoken of by the trade generally, and has an unbroken record for honesty, square dealing and success.

### GANE BROTHERS & CO.

Among the dealers in bookbinders' supplies and machinery in Chicago, none stand higher or have a more enviable reputation for furnishing first class goods than the firm named above, whose office and salesrooms are at 182 Monroe street. Every kind of machinery manufactured for binders' use can be supplied by this company, and all materials needed in conducting a bindery are kept in stock ready to ship by them upon the shortest notice. Orders for complete bindery outfits of any size are given special attention. Those desiring any goods in their line should write to them for prices and information. The patent press point sold by this company, mentioned on another page, is the best thing for the purpose made. All printers pointing work for folding machines will appreciate this useful little article. See the advertisement on page 212.

### J. W. OSTRANDER.

At Nos. 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago, will be found the establishment of J. W. Ostrander, dealer in electrotype and stereotype machinery, paper cutters, typefounders' and bookbinders' machinery, and presses of every kind. Mr. Ostrander is ready at all times to give estimates on any machinery furnished by him, and desires that those wishing to purchase correspond with him before placing orders elsewhere. Having been many years in the business, he is posted in regard to the wants of his customers, and can please the most exacting. He makes a specialty of furnishing cylinder presses of the Scott make, either for printers or lithographers, and puts them up complete, ready to run, in the best manner, and on short notice. Send to him for circulars and price lists.

A LITTLE book which is having an immense sale and giving entire satisfaction, is the "Job Printer's Companion and Guide." (See adv. on page 207.) The color printing processes and recipes given are not only entirely successful, but they are also inexpensive. Everything required is cheap, and easily procured everywhere. Every job printer should have a copy; it will help him out whenever he gets "stuck" and does not know just what to do. Send 50 cents to D. L. Stump, lock box 417, Carthage, Missouri, and get a copy.

# DONNELL'S PATENT FOOT-POWER WIRE STITCHER.

Many inventors have "tried very hard" to place a hand or foot power wire stitching machine on the market, but such has always proved a failure, both in mechanism and results. The trouble has



been that the machines would clog up in spite of all careful adjustment, and also would not use different sizes of wire for saddle and flat work. The Donnell machines, built under his patents, May 11, 1886, and July 31, 1888, to all who have seen and operated them, appear to be a grand success. They are simple in construction, and any boy or girl can operate them from the start, either with flat or round wire. The accompanying cut shows their simplicity, but at the same time they are most durable machines, being simple, practical and well built, not only being handsomely finished, but all wearing parts being made from the best steel, all being interchangeable, as they are built by gigs, and any or all parts can be furnished in case of accident to the machine, and sent by mail. All are on a lever movement - no cams but a direct movement from the treadle. There are many printers

and binders throughout the United States who have no steam-power, and who have long felt the need of a machine of this kind, which is all they could wish, and is sold at a price that will save

them immensely over any thread stitching machine. The Donnell wire stitching machines have proved themselves a thorough success, as they are already used in all the establishments in the United States that do book or pamphlet stitching, or which have any use for stitching machines. They are what they are represented to be, and supply a long-felt want in the trade. For full particulars, price lists, etc., write to the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, 327–329 Dearborn street, Chicago.

### PRINTING FROM CELLULOID.

We have received from the National Printers Materials Co., of New York, a tastily displayed specimen sheet, printed from celluloid, and specially gotten up by them to show, that even in the way of fine printing, their light-weight plates and cuts are not behind electrotypes. In our August number, we gave a short description of the way in which celluloid is made, and the variety of purposes for which it is used, rendering it a subject of interest to all. Celluloid, however, seems peculiarly suited for a printing surface.

While hard it is not brittle, and gives off the ink more readily than metal. In color work also, it is especially valuable; no change occurs, such as is apt to arise from the chemical action of metal on ink; being non-porous also, the colors do not get mixed, an inevitable result, sometimes, from the absorption of ink by wood-type and tint blocks.

The industry of making printing plates and type from celluloid was started some five or six years ago, under the name of The Celluloid Stereotype Co., who were succeeded by the National Printers Materials Co.; until a recent change, however, in the management, their work seems not to have been uniform in quality, or to have given entire satisfaction. This, it appears, was greatly due to carelessness in manufacture and to an attempt to make zylonite serve the purpose of celluloid. Calling in at the factory a little while since, we were much interested to see the perfection to which, after much hard work and expense,

the process has been carried. In these days of broadcast advertising with fac simile plates, the postage of metal forms a large item in the expense. A saving of two-thirds of this is a notable reduction in the cost, and when is added a less price for an equally serviceable article, and one which, dropped into the mail without wrappers, arrives at its destination "unbattered," publishers, agents and advertisers must surely have found a real boon for their purposes. The rapidity with which they can be made forms another feature of convenience. Some 1,000 to 3,000 cuts a day, according to the size, are turned out with a comparatively small staff.

An inspection of the type department illustrated the economy in manufacture. Three or more metal matrices, on which are laid sheets of celluloid, with blocks of wood for backing, are placed in a steamheated hydraulic press. In about ten or fifteen minutes they are removed, the celluloid molded into a corresponding number of full fonts of type, mounted on wood, or, as they style it, enameled wood-type. These are then planed down "type high," sawn into separate letters and with very little trimming are ready for the market.

Testimonials from tag-houses and printers seem to show that in addition to the advantage of a "non-porous," smooth surface, it stands the wear better than plain wood-type.

Many substitutes for metal and wood surfaces have from time to time been attempted, but celluloid seems to be the article, combining, as it does, lightness and good printing surface.

THOROUGHLY qualified printer, well known to the readers of A THOROUGHLY qualified printer, well known to the readers of The Inland Printer, is open to accept a position as manager of a printing establishment, or in some other capacity where his practical knowledge of all that pertains to printing may be put to good and profitable use. Address "MANAGER," care of editor of The Inland Printer.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—A good printing office in St. Paul, Minnesota, in good running order. As the parties are going out of the printing business entirely, good will thrown in on good terms. Will inventory about \$7,000 or \$8,000. Apply to MARTIN DREIS CO, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Complete job office, containing two I job presses, paper cutter, cabinet, stands, imposing stone, over 100 job and poster fonts, and six fonts of body letter, galleys, sticks, etc. Parties desiring to obtain a bargain should address A. C. CAMERON, editor of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The best paying newspaper and Job plant in the finest portion of Kansas. Only democratic paper in a rich and rapidly growing county seat of 5,000 population. Price, \$12,000; half down, easy terms on balance. Write if you mean business. Address "E. A. W.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Bellevue Gazette. Established 1866. Paying subscription of forty quires, with good advertising and job patronage. Town at the junction of three railroads, and in the center of a good agricultural district; 3,500 inhabitants. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address STONER & CALLAGHAN, Publishers, Bellevue, Ohio.

FOR SALE—By all typefounders in Chicago, TYPOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK, treating of Calculations in Typography. Contains new and valuable tables, rules and illustrations for computing every conceivable calculation connected with the art of printing. Price, 50c. Sent, postpaid, by J. H. GRIFFES, Box 420, Chicago. Liberal terms to agents.

FOR SALE—\$1,500 cash will buy the only paper in rapidly growing Southern town. The advertising patronage alone will pay for plant in less than a year. Office nearly new and cost over \$1,200. Good reasons for selling; investigate. Possession given any time between now and April 1, 1889. Address "BARGAIN," care of Inland Printer.

JOB AND NEWS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—We have for sale the finest small job plant in eastern Kanasa Culindar in the finest small job plant in eastern Kansas. Cylinder, two jobbers, lots of type, etc., invoicing about \$4,000 (nearly new). Has best paying job trade in county. Also newspaper, weekly, circulation 600, growing; fine advertising patronage. This is a bargain. Write for terms. Proprietors going into other business. OTTAWA PRINTING CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

PERMANENT employment by young man of steady habits; experi-I enced foreman; first-class proofreader; competent to take charge of newspaper and job office. FRED. R. PUTNAM, 241 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

 $\mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{ARE}}$  CHANCE—Write to Great Western Typefoundry, Chicago, III., if you want to buy a well established, finely equipped weekly newspaper, in one of the best county seats in Iowa. This is a rare opportunity for the right

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class job printer. Change of climate, West or South most desirable. Best of reference from former employers. Address W. H. SMITH, 1188 North Sixth street, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—An Allen printing press; size of chase 71/2 by 14 preferred. SPRINGFIELD ENVELOPE CO., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone send-them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.



### WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

### THE BATHRICK ELECTRIC DISSIPATOR

Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper.

FULLY WARRANTED.

J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts. 106-108 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.



### INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK

**REDUCER and Quickest DRYER** in the World.

Directions for Use:

ful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the lisk cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and ungent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it never dries, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. Price, half-pound bottles, so cents. For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for 75 cents.

Put up only by ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

Put up only by ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

# Geo. H. Taylor & Co. WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

# 184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers

Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted, No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted, No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,

No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,

Colored Book Papers, Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers, Parchment Manila Writing, Railroad Manila Writing.

Document Manila, Wrapping Manila, Roll Manila, Fine Laid Book, Enameled Book, Print Papers.

Extra Chromo Plate Papers,

No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.

SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.



### TO THE MANUFACTURERS

U.S. of Mexico and Republics of Central America.

WALTER LODIA, formerly commissioner of THE INLAND PRINTER in South America, purposes departing about the middle of January upon a ten or twelve weeks' trip through the above-mentioned portions of Latin-America. Any real live, enterprising manufacturers (such alone will be treated with) of Presses, Type, Paper, Ink, Binders' Machinery, etc., desirous of opening up direct trading with the Southern Republics, can address with advantage the writer, at 370 West 11th Street, New York City. Serious, thorough business.

# Flectro-Tint Engraving Co. 🦔 🎏



No. 726 Qhestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engraving in half-tone, etched on Copper direct from copy. \*\* \* The most artistic and least expensive of illustrative processes. \* \* \* \*

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.

.... PROMPTNESS ASSURED .....

THE FASTEST JOB PRESS IN THE MARKET.

The

GOOD WORK WITH 3,000 TO 6,000 IMPRESSIONS PER HOUR.

# ECKERSON AUTOMATIC PRINTING MACHINE.

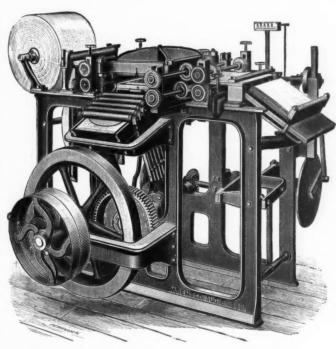
HIS is a fast Job Press, printing from a roll and cutting its own paper at a speed of 3,000 to 6,000 impressions per hour.

It feeds itself, prints, trims and slits the paper to any width and cuts it to any length required by the job. It re-winds the paper and backs its own form if desired.

A horizontal bed rises to a stationary platen, and sinks only enough to allow the rollers to pass, which (five in number) go over the form but once to each impression.

The short distance through which the bed moves and the single passage of the rollers permits high speed with a deliberate impression and slow reallier.

There is distribution of ink on both sides of the press, and the fountain can be regulated or shut off at will.



HE platen-holder is movable, and the make-ready, which is easy, can be saved any length of time by the use of extra holders.

The press feeds, prints and cuts any thickness or quality of paper, from tissue to card manilla, and is adapted to all kinds of work which can be done from the roll.

It does not only fast but good work, and at fast speed will probably do better work than any other job press on the market. Its use saves the expense of both feeding and paper cutting.

It is comparatively noiseless, takes little power to run it and is easily managed.

A counter goes with each ma-

It is made in three sizes, 8x13, 11x15 and 13x19 inside chase. The floor space occupied is 4x452, 5x6 and 5x7 feet. Weight, 1,800, 2,500 and 3,100 pounds.

The opinions which the press has won have been universally and strongly in its favor.

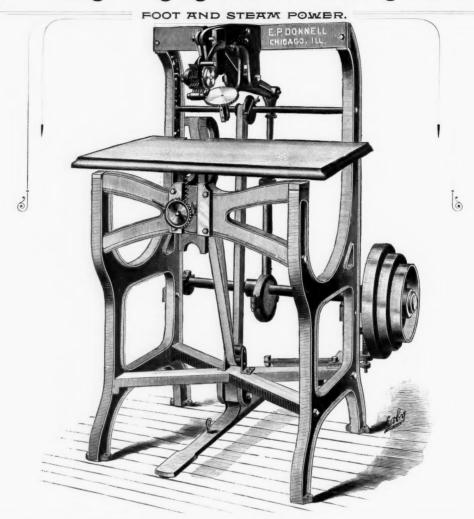
Mr. A. Dougherty, the well-known New York playing card manufacturer, for example, says of it: "It is the best thing of the kind I have seen." Other prominent printers have said in substance the same thing. Here is the statement of the purchaser of the first press sold, Mr. Henry Stowell, of Troy, N. Y.: "After using the Eckerson Press some six months on nearly all kinds of paper, and using ink from 10 cents to \$1.50 per pound, I can say that it gives perfect satisfaction. The make-ready is easy and the construction strong and durable."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO., General Agents,

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

# The Chicago Paging and Numbering Machine.



N presenting to the trade the Chicago Paging and Numbering Machine, I desire to call your attention to its simplicity. The figure-heads are all steel, and devoid of all spiral springs to break, or pins to wear and cause friction. Each disk is complete in itself, and the head is easily and quickly taken apart for cleaning. Each machine is supplied with two repeaters, one for duplicating 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, and one for triplicating 2-2-2, 3-3-3, 4-4-4. Others for repeating the same figure any number of times up to 12, will be furnished at a slight cost. These repeaters are easily adjusted, and can be put in and removed in an instant. To number alternately 1, 3, 5, 7, or 2, 4, 6, 8, it is only necessary to change the position of the pawl.

With the steam-power attachment, it is the only machine in which the impression regulates itself to any thickness of work. The operation is positive and is under the control of the operator, who can start or stop at pleasure. The inking attachment is perfect. The smut-belt works automatically with the treadle, always presenting a clean surface for each impression. When not wanted it is easily thrown out of action.

The table is raised and lowered by a rack and pinion, and allows for paging the largest blank-book. These machines are built in my own shops, under my own supervision, of the best material and by skilled workmen. The frame is strong and durable, and the whole machine compact and light working.

### PRICES:

FOOT-POWER PAGING, one figure-head of four roll, all steel heads	150 00
FOOT-POWER NUMBERING, one figure-head of six rolls, all steel heads	170 00
FOOT-POWER PAGING AND NUMBERING, one figure-head of four and one of six rolls, all steel heads,	200 00
STEAM-POWER ATTACHMENTS to fit either of the above	15 00

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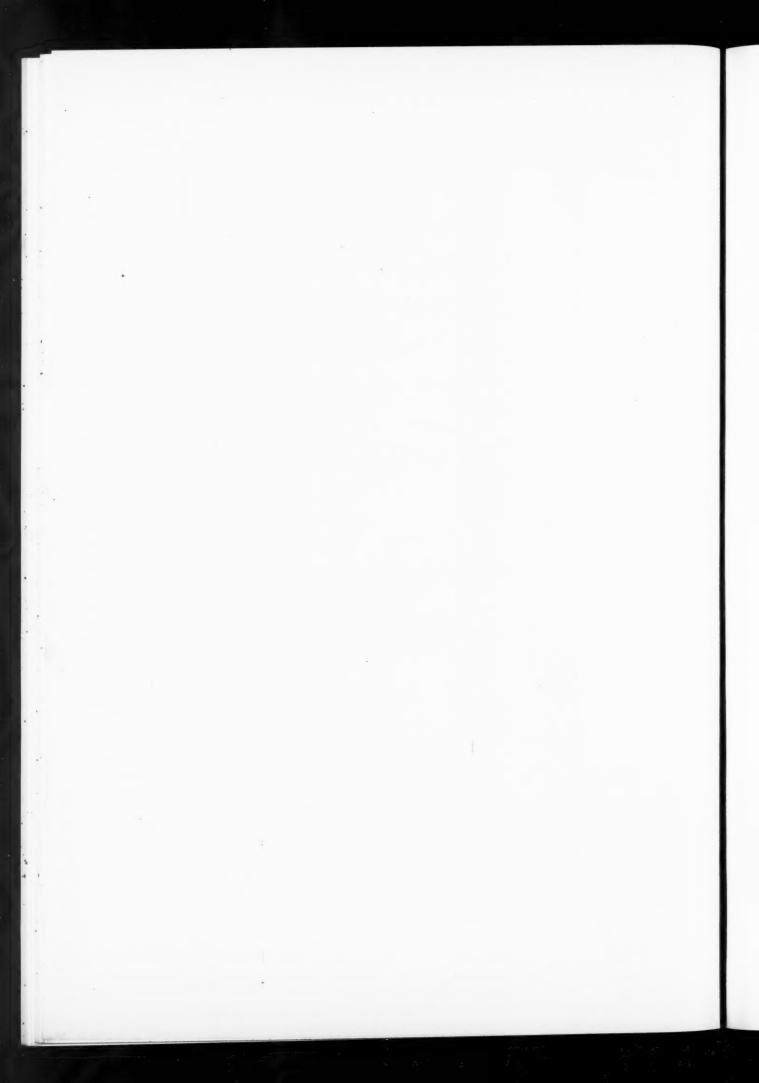
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120-122 Franklin St., Chicago. Will remove January 1, 1889, to 181 Monroe Street.



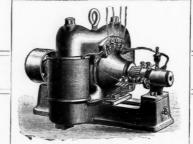
FINE INKS OF BEST QUALITY, FURNISHED THE TRADE AT LOWEST PRICES.

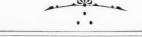
We did not Furnish the Ink for the November Inland Printer.

# Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company,



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# → STATIONARY · MOTORS · ←

The following are a few of the Superior Points over any other Motor:

SIMPLICITY OF MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION,

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For further information send for Pamphlets.

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# ALMANACS AND

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SPECIMENS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

Staple Envelopes,

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Pure Irish Linen Papers, Imperial Irish Linen Papers, U. S. Standard Linen Papers, Irving Mill Letter, Notes and Caps, Lincoln Mill Letter, Notes and Caps, Harrison Mill Letter, Notes and Caps, Papeteries, a very large variety.

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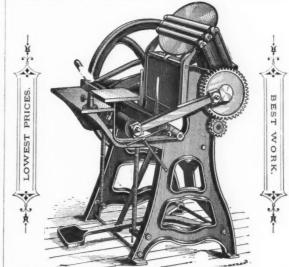
All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times

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# NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Chase 6xto in.; weight, 300 lbs. \$60.00 Chase 10xt5 in., Plain, Throw-off. \$150.00 (9x13" 10x15" 10x00" 10x15" 10x

Steam Fixtures, \$12.00. Ink Fountain, \$10.00.

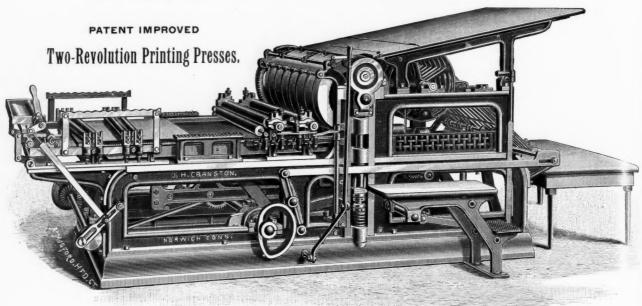
BOXED AND DELIVERED PREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Easiest running: simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one varranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

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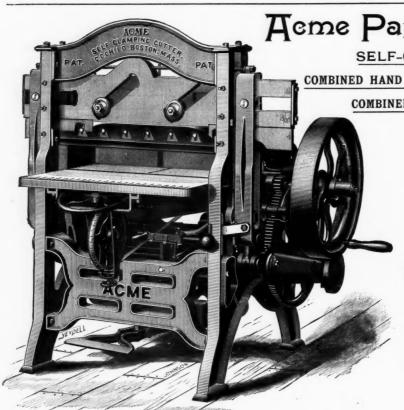
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No Presses have ever been made to excel them in point of convenience, finish and durability.

They can be fully depended upon, having proved their merits under varied trials.

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Acme Paper Cutters.

SELF-CLAMPING,

COMBINED HAND AND SELF-CLAMPING,

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IMPROVED AND SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION.

Reliable for all classes of work.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Successors to C. C. CHILD,

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Manufacturers of the "Acme" Two-Revolution Presses.

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# OLD MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Government Printing Office.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1888.

The old Printing and Binding Machinery described below is for sale at this Office:

- 1 Rotary Pasteboard Cutter.
- 3 Rotary Card Cutters.
- 1 Rotary Card Cutter, Small.
- 1 Patent Back-forming Machine.
- 1 Case Bender.
- 1 Guard Folder, Large.
- I Guard Folder, Small.
- I Leather Skiving Machine.
- 1 Perforating Machine.
- <sup>2</sup> Numbering Machines, Small Single.
- Numbering Machine, Single Head (or Pager).
- 2 Wire Stitching Machines.
- 1 Thread Stitching Machine.
- 1 Acme Cutting Machine (Broken).
- <sup>2</sup> Calendering Machines.
- I Small Steam Chest for Stereotypers' use.
- I Stereotypers' Casting Box (Papier Mache Process).
- I Curved Plate Shaving Machine.
- 1 Lead Shaving Machine.
- I Jig Saw and Mortising Machine.
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Parties desiring any of the above Machinery will please submit prices therefor to the Public Printer. Opportunity to examine the same will be afforded upon application at this office.

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PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Best and Cheapest Bronze for Calendar Printers.



Price, \$1.50 per Pound.

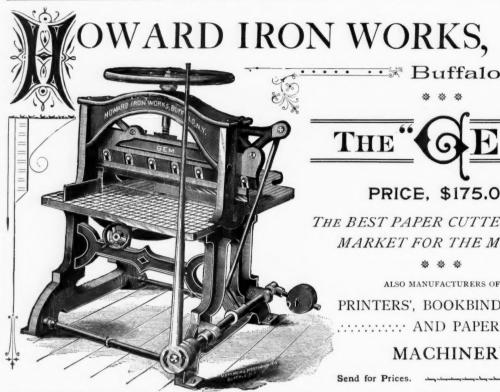
THE NEW STYLE



Five Sizes Made: 13 x 19, 11 x 17, 10 x 15, 9 x 13 & 8 x 12

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No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



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THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

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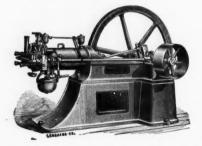
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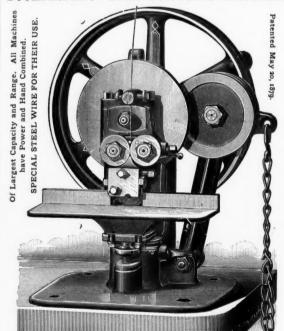


Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE. DOING THE SAME WORK.

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Size stitches from 1-16 to 9-16 inch thick, 90 to 200 stitches per minute

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Send for Price List and Testimonials.

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SIZE. PRICE. 7 x 11......\$200,00

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A	DVANCE	PAPER	CUTT	TER.
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275	Inch			110.00

BOXING EXTRA.

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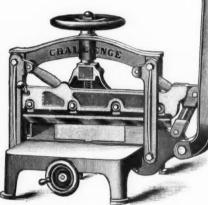
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Printing \* Machinery

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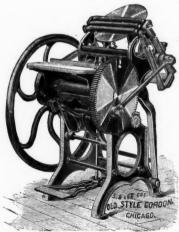
WESTERN AGENTS

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TYPE FOUNDERS.

PHILADELPHIA.



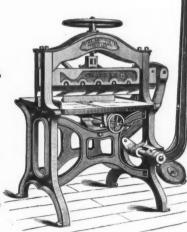
OLD STYLE GORDON.

INSIDE CHASE	WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF
7 x 11	\$140.00	\$150.00
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10 x 15	240,00	250.00
13 x 19	350.00	385.00
14 x 20%		400.00

Estimates for Printing Offices, Electrotype and Stereotype Foundries Furnished on application.

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CHALLENGE PAPER CUTTER.

25	inches	110.00
30	inches	175.00
32	inches	200,00

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Lithographic, Plate, Albertype and Photogravure.



46% FEDERAL STREET.

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Blacks that retain their Color.

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Patent Reds for Label Printers.



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# GENERAL BOOK BINDER

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

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Our facilities for Binding PAMPHLETS and EDITION WORK are unsurpassed.

Case Making and Stamping for the Trade solicited.

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# **DONNELL'S IMPROVED No. 3**Power Wire Stitching Machine.

The only Simple Wire Stitching Machine in the Market.

It does not require an Expert Machinist to keep it in order.

This Machine FORMS, DRIVES AND CLINCHES A STAPLE from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET to ONE-HALF INCH THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples.

No limit to the amount of its work. Any GIRL or BOY can operate it from the start. SIMPLE and DURABLE. Weighs 250 pounds.

PRICE, No. 3, - \$400.00.

Price, Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.; guaranteed.

Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

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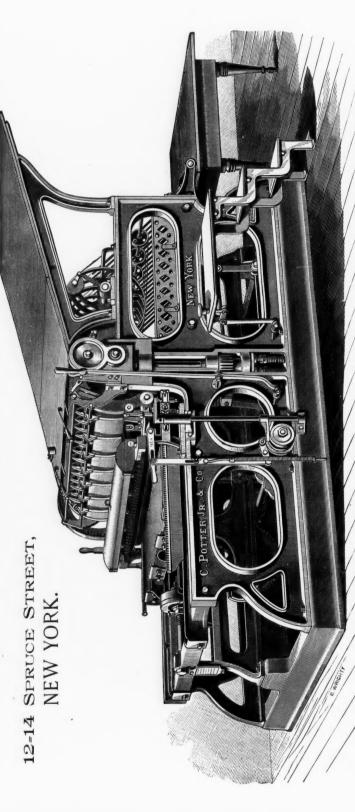
Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either Saddle or Flat. No adjustment required in changing Flat to Round Wire.

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OFFICE AND FACTORY:

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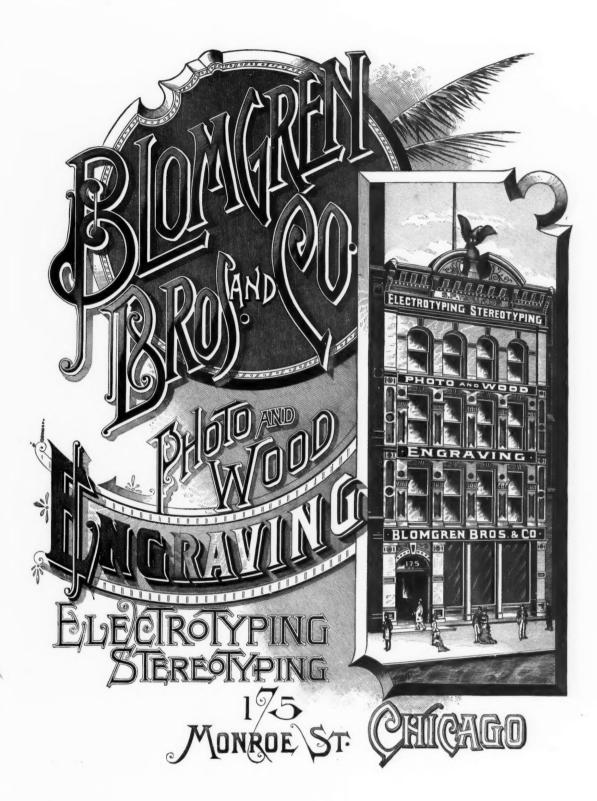
# €C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S >

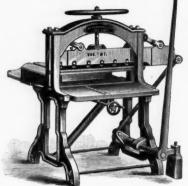


# PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing 70) ITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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"THE '87" CUTTER.

# Sanborns' Machines.

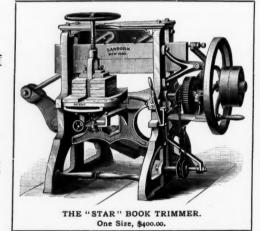


WALLOCK-CHANGLES CH.

30 inch, - - \$200.00

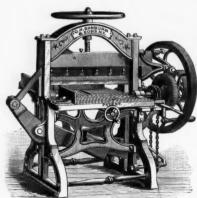
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Paper Box Machinery.



Bookbinders' Machinery.

# ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.



THE "STAP" CUTTER

30 inch, - - - \$375.00 32 inch, - - 450.00

# Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons,

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MANUFACTORY; STANDARD MACHINERY CO., Mystic River, Conn.



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34 inch, 38 inch, \$600.00 750.00 48 inch, 54 inch, 64 inch, \$1,100.00 1,400.00 1,900.00